

claims and untrue reports about its performance, made by high officials of the Government. The production of the motor has been delayed in a useless and unnecessary manner, and the details of its design cannot be considered to be definitely established even now.

From all information available, it appears further that while the low-compression, low-altitude type may be considered as being developed to such an extent that with proper effort it could be turned over to standardized production in a few weeks, the development of the more important high-altitude type is still in its infancy. It is progressing at a discouragingly slow rate mainly because to conceal the exaggerations made in the early reports, the officials concerned therein do not dare to state the present true situation, and thereby to secure the cooperation of men who could be of service.

On the whole, it appears that less than 5 per cent of the production facilities of the country are utilized, and those facilities which are utilized have been in many cases neither properly selected nor handled in a manner conducive to the highest efficiency of production.

TZECBS INDIGNANT AT CZERNIN SPEECH

(Continued from page one)

at Berlin and at headquarters next week.

The National Zeitung states that proceedings against Prince Lichnowsky have been started as a result of his memorandum fixing the blame of the war on Germany.

The German papers comment on Count Czernin's speech in contradictory terms. The Berlin Evening Courier says Count Czernin evidently does not think that the offensive on the western front has paralyzed the possibility of an understanding.

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung attacks the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister for "his weary placidity." The Lokal Anzeiger says: "Berlin will be particularly glad to hear of the manner in which Count Czernin rejected the peace offer of Clemenceau."

Clemenceau Denial Supported

PARIS, France (Friday)—M. Clemenceau told the exact truth in his terse declaration that "Czernin lied," in rejoinder to the statement of Count Czernin that the French Premier had inquired through an intermediary whether Austria-Hungary was ready to negotiate, so Dr. M. R. Vestnitch, Serbian Minister to France, solemnly affirmed in a speech at the American Club luncheon on Thursday.

When asked if there were no fire under this extraordinary smoke, Dr. Vestnitch replied:

Vienna and Peace Speech

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—An official announcement made in Vienna today reiterates the assertion of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Czernin, which was denied yesterday by M. Clemenceau, that a conversation concerning peace has been held between Austria-Hungary and France.

An official telegram from Vienna says that Count Armand, a confidential agent of M. Clemenceau, had an interview with Count Reverte, counselor of the Austrian legation in Switzerland, at which the question of peace was discussed.

Count Reverte declared that Count Czernin was prepared for a discussion with a representative of France, and that he believed it would be possible to carry on negotiations with success as soon as France renounced her plans for the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine. Count Armand replied, the telegram says, that M. Clemenceau was not in a position to accept the proposal for such a renunciation.

SYSTEM OF ARMY REPLACEMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Plans practically approved by the War Department for a system of replacement depots where American troops will be concentrated before being sent to special training camps probably will give Camp Lee, Virginia, over to training infantry, with the possibility of another camp later in the West. Camp Hancock, Ga., has tentatively been selected for instruction of machine gunners and Camp Meade, Md., for the signal corps. The new camp already is established at Belvoir, Va. Cavalrymen probably will be concentrated at Ft. Riley, Kan. As additions are needed to the existing organizations in France, they will be drawn from these reservoirs.

HEADQUARTERS OF LUMBER UNION RAIDED

SPOKANE, Wash.—Police today raided the headquarters of the Lumber Workers and Agricultural Workers Union of the Industrial Workers of the World here, took 59 men to police headquarters and seized all books and literature in the rooms.

COTTON PRICE CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A meeting of representatives of the cotton industry and the price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board has been called for Wednesday to take up the question of stabilizing prices.

CUNARD REPORTED SUNK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cunard Line steamship Valeria, 5565 tons gross register, has been sunk in the Irish Sea, according to word received here by insurance interests. The Valeria left here March 4 with cargo for a British port.

RUSSIA AND UKRAINE MUST MAKE PEACE

(Continued from page one)

fleet at Helsingfors, which, for lack of an ice-breaker, has been unable to reach the naval base at Kronstadt. The fleet includes two armored ships, a division of torpedo boats and submarines.

An anti-Soviet uprising among the Ural Cossacks in Southeastern Russia is reported.

Peter Petroff's Statement

MOSCOW, Russia (Thursday)—(By the Associated Press)—Peter Petroff, the Russian emissary who yesterday returned from Berlin with the ratified peace treaty signed by Count von Hertling and the Emperor William, tells the Izvestia, the Bolshevik organ, that the provisions of the ratified treaty confirm the declaration of the German Foreign Secretary, Dr. von Kuehlmann during the Reichstag debate that the provinces of Livonia and Estonia, lying east of the new Russo-German frontier, are to be under Russian sovereignty.

A map accompanying the treaty shows the frontier running west of the provinces in question, which fact, at Mr. Petroff's suggestion, he says, was specifically stated in a special document drawn up when the treaty was ratified. He reports that only the peace treaty with Germany has been ratified, the representatives of the other Central Powers being absent. They have been officially notified of the ratification of the German document, however, and the exchange of ratified treaties with them will be made soon.

Mr. Petroff expressed the opinion that the Ukraine, as a distinct nation, was non-existent, there being no racial differences between the Ukraine and Russia.

Landing Party 40,000

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England, (Friday)—A Petrograd message says that the German landing party at Hango totals 40,000 infantry well equipped with guns and machine guns. The force has occupied Ekenäs.

Ukrainian Rada Favors War

MOSCOW, Russia (Thursday) (By the Associated Press)—A press dispatch from Kiev says the Ukrainian Rada has passed a resolution favoring the continuation of military operations against the government of the Soldiers' and Workers' Deputies, although the President of the Rada, Professor Grushevski, urged that peace be concluded because of widespread dissatisfaction among the peasants with the Rada's policy. Repeated requisitions of grain by the Germans are being resisted violently by the peasants. One village was destroyed by artillery because its inhabitants offered armed opposition to the third requisition.

The Rada passed the resolution after a German military representative, Colonel Von Kulberg, made an address pointing out the successes of the German and Ukrainian troops, saying that the capture of Kharkov and Yekaterinoslav was imminent, and giving assurance of Germany's support in the future against the Bolsheviks.

On being asked regarding the situation in the Ukraine, Major-General Bonch-Brujevitich, Secretary of State, denied that Russia was warring with the Rada. He said it was purely civil war between the Bourgeois Government and the Ukrainian Bolsheviks, who had formed a government of their own.

The Bolshevik Foreign Minister, M. Tschitcherine, has made a protest against the invasion by German and Ukrainian troops of Kurek province, which is indisputable Russian territory. Germany did not include this province in her definition of the Ukraine, and even the Ukrainian delegation at Brest-Litovsk did not claim it.

The Council of National Commissioners, yesterday, received a special mission sent by the Ukrainian Bolshevik Government, which read a declaration proclaiming the Ukraine to be an independent Socialist Republic. The commissioners replied with speeches in which they all recognized the Soviet Government of the Ukraine.

GERMANY'S DEBT AFTER THE CONFLICT

AMSTERDAM, Holland—Germany's debt after the war will be thirty times what it was at the beginning, George Bernhard, editor of the Vossische Zeitung, declared in a lecture recently in Berlin in connection with the campaign for the eighth German war loan. At the end of the war, he said, the debt would be 150,000,000,000 marks as against 5,000,000,000 before the war. He said that 14,000,000,000 marks would have to be provided annually after the war through taxation. Small capitalists should not be taxed too hard, he said, and this would mean that the larger fortunes would have to pay as high as 50 per cent, which he thought was not a safe tax from an economic viewpoint.

The latest inducement to subscribe to the war loan is an insurance policy by which a man may mortgage his prospective savings for the next ten years.

GERMAN WARNING AGAINST OPTIMISM

LONDON, England (Friday)—The German press is warning its readers not to expect too much of the offensive in the West. The Cologne Gazette, says extraordinary rumors are prevalent in Germany regarding the extent of the German "victory" and are inspired by the enemy, who is exaggerating the German successes for

the purpose of depressing the masses through disappointment.

The war correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung says that hitherto it has been impossible exactly to estimate the German losses, but it is unnecessary to jump to the conclusion that they are enormous because the victory was difficult. He states that the enemy's resistance is hardening and has been favored by rain and stormy weather, that have greatly hampered the offensive operations.

The Frankfurter Zeitung attacks von Hindenburg for attempting to override the Reichstag. It appears that he telegraphed the vice-president of the Reichstag as follows:

"The fresh sacrifices of blood forced upon us have not been made for nothing. I know that the Reichstag understands this and that it will champion a strong German peace."

The newspaper, commenting on this, says: "With all the respect and admiration with which we treat a commander, we feel that von Hindenburg's intervention in politics is the most serious thing that has happened as yet for the Fatherland."

"He is encouraging the Pan-German annexationists, who are already exploiting the western offensive for the purpose of altering the Reichstag's war aims."

TEXAS SUFFRAGE VICTORY OBSERVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—Jubilee exercises because of the granting of primary suffrage to Texas women were conducted by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government yesterday afternoon at its headquarters on Tremont Street. The meeting was presided over by Miss Hilda Hedstrom and addressed by Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer, Mrs. Charles Peabody, who is a native of Texas, and Mrs. Lewis Jerome Johnson.

Primary suffrage in Texas was a colossal political achievement which New England could hardly understand, Mrs. Boyer declared. It was practically full suffrage and was all that could be given without a constitutional amendment. Arkansas has granted the same kind of suffrage, Mrs. Boyer explained, and those two states have more than any other state, except New York.

General education in Texas, and particularly the University of Texas, were credited by Mrs. Peabody as having as much to do with giving the vote to the women of that State as any other thing. The University of Texas is a co-educational institution, offering the same advantages to both young women and young men, bringing them along in the same thought. Studying and working together in all other things it was natural for them to expect to carry their cooperation into political affairs.

A letter from Gov. William P. Hobby of Texas, was read by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, acknowledging a telegram sent by the association. Mrs. Johnson spoke briefly of the prospects of national suffrage, saying that passage of the suffrage amendment was practically assured, although there could be no certainty until the measure was actually passed.

DR. MUCK SUBJECT TO IMPRISONMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After investigating the record of Dr. Karl Muck, former leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under arrest in Boston, the Department of Justice has decided that he is subject to imprisonment regardless of his claims of Swiss citizenship, which are supported by the Swiss Legation. A decision on whether he is to be interned will be made within a few days.

The department holds that under the Espionage Law a "denizen" of Germany may be regarded as an enemy alien. Under this interpretation, the fact that Dr. Muck's father, a German, was naturalized in Switzerland, while Dr. Muck was a minor, would be outweighed by Dr. Muck's record as a native of Germany and a resident of that country most of his life.

SHIPS PLACED AT BRITAIN'S DISPOSAL

Service of the United Press Associations MELBOURNE, Australia (Friday)—Twenty-seven overseas and 34 coastal ships have been placed at the disposal of the British Government, it was announced today.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York celebrated the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its founding today with ceremonies and addresses by distinguished speakers in its headquarters in the financial district. A feature of the celebration was a message of greeting from King George of England.

BUREAU CHAIRMAN CHANGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ralph A. Stone, of Detroit, was succeeded today as chairman of the bureau of trusts in the office of the Alien Property Custodian, by F. J. Horn, Vice President of the New York Trust Company. Mr. Stone will resume his duties as President of the Detroit Trust Company.

TROLLEY FARE RATE DECISION

ALBANY, N. Y.—Public service commissions have not the power to increase trolley fares when existing franchise agreements or municipal charter provisions limit the rate to be charged, according to a decision by the Court of Appeals. This decision upholds the city of Rochester in its fight against six-cent fares.

NEW INDUSTRIAL SERVICE HEAD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charles P. Nell of Washington, formerly Commissioner of Labor, has been appointed chief of industrial service section of Signal Corps.

AMERICAN TROOPS ON PICARDY FIELDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Arthur J. Balfour, British Foreign Minister, has cabled Lord Reading to convey to the United States Government an appreciation of the Allies for the hearty cooperation of the United States in coming to the aid of the Allies in France.

United States soldiers have reached the Picardy battle fields and are now fighting with those of Great Britain and France in the first line. It has been explained here that the arrival of United States troops on the field in the first line in the great battle means much more than what may be accomplished immediately by the force concerned.

It is producing a heartening effect on the entire British and French army and is interpreted by them as meaning that the United States with all its resources in men and munitions, is coming into the great struggle even sooner than was expected.

Every consideration is being sacrificed to carry out the rush program for more American troops. British transports which operated on the other side are used in getting the men across. Food ships and cargo carriers are being diverted either exclusively to carrying troops or are being used for troops and food at the same time. Food shipments, which until recently had priority over troop shipments, have now second place. This admittedly will affect the food program and will entail some sacrifice on the part of the French and British civilian populations, but word from abroad states that this is the hour of sacrifice, and the civilian populations will and can stand it.

ANTI-LIQUOR TRAFFIC CAMPAIGN PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Merchants of Fitchburg are preparing to conduct a campaign against evils attendant to the liquor traffic, when the city goes wet in May so as to guard against Fitchburg being designated a "barred zone" for men in the service, which would result in the soldiers' legitimate trade going to other communities. As Fitchburg is the nearest wet city to Camp Devens, the merchants are preparing to post placards throughout the city, warning citizens against bootlegging and other transgressions of the law. The Chamber of Commerce is to consider taking such steps at its next meeting.

NORWAY'S WAR LOSSES ARE ON INCREASE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Norway's shipping losses through German submarine ruthlessness and other war operations continue to grow. In March 19 ships of 34,994 tons were lost, according to cable messages made public by the Norwegian legation here. In March, 44 seamen lost their lives, while 20 more men are missing. The value of Norway's shipping losses for the month is almost \$10,500,000. Norway's losses since the beginning of the war amount to 745 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,101,815, valued at \$320,000,000. In addition, 53 vessels are missing.

DEGREE FOR PROF. SWAIN

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Prof. George F. Swain of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been given the degree of LL.D. by the University of California, and has the distinction of being the first engineer to deliver before the western university one of the Hitchcock lectures, it is announced today. The phrase accompanying the degree to Professor Swain was, "Fulfilling in many ways the promise of a straightforward youth, engineer, teacher, public servant." The Hitchcock lectures are supported by an endowment of \$100,000, and for his subject Professor Swain selected, "Some General Principles and Disputed Points in the Valuation of Public Utility Corporations." Professor Swain is a West Coast man, and a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1877.

AUDUBON SOCIETY MASS MEETING

BOSTON, Mass.—The annual mass meeting of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, arranged for at Tremont Temple at 2 p. m. Saturday, long before the Liberty Loan parade date was fixed—could not well be postponed and will be held at the place and hour named. This meeting with its motion and stereopticon pictures, its reports of the activities of the society and its interesting speakers on bird work as a war measure is free to all interested in birds.

INDEPENDENCE CENTENARY

SANTIAGO, Chile—The American chargé d'affaires extended congratulations yesterday, in the name of his government, to the Chilean Government, on the anniversary of the battle fought 100 years ago, by which Chile gained its independence. The Foreign Minister thanked the chargé, saying that the United States, by its attitude during the century of Chilean independence, had earned the high regard of the Chilean people.

TWO BOATS COMMANDERED

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The steamers Persia Maru and Selyo Maru of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha have been commandeered by the Japanese Government for the use of the United States. The Persia is 4000 and the Selyo 8000 tons.

ONLY CITIZENS FOR TEACHERS

ALBANY, N. Y.—A bill providing that only citizens shall be allowed to teach in the public schools was signed by Governor Whitman today. Teachers who are not citizens may continue in their positions on condition that they apply for naturalization within a year after the act becomes effective.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

revived south of the Somme. By means of surprise and after strong artillery preparation the enemy during the early morning and afternoon four times vainly endeavored to recapture heights wrested from him southwest of Moreuil. This attack broke down with heavy losses.

Before Verdun and at Parroy Wood there was at times a more lively firing engagement.

"Eastern theater: In agreement with the Finnish Government, German troops have landed on the Finnish mainland. In the other theaters there is nothing new."

The report from General Headquarters last evening says:

"During the continuation of our attack south of the Somme fresh successes have been won."

"As reprisals for the French bombardment of our shelters in Laon in the past few days, Rheims has been subjected to our fire."

LONDON, England (Friday)—Today's official statement follows:

"Between the Luce River and the Somme heavy fighting continued yesterday during the afternoon and evening till a late hour. The enemy employed strong forces and delivered repeated assaults on our positions. These attacks were beaten off with loss to the enemy, but our troops were pressed back a short distance to positions east of Villers-Bretonneux (about nine miles east of Amiens), which they now maintain."

"North of the Somme the enemy's artillery has been active during the night in the neighborhood of Bueuoy and in the Scarpe Valley. Hostile concentrations early this morning in the neighborhood of Albert were engaged by our artillery."

The War Office issued a statement on Thursday night which reads as follows:

"North of the Somme there is no change."

"South of the Somme the enemy launched heavy attacks early this morning on the British and French forces and on the British front made progress in the direction of Hamel and Vaire wood. On the remainder of the British front all attacks were beaten back with considerable loss. The fighting still continues."

"On the French front, immediately on our right, the enemy gained ground in the angle between the rivers Luce and Avre."

Sir Douglas Haig's report last night from British headquarters in France says:

"After heavy artillery preparation, the enemy launched a strong attack this morning on the whole front between the Somme and Avre rivers. On the right and center of the British lines, the attacking German infantry were repulsed, but on the left the weight of the assault succeeded in pressing back our troops for a short distance in the neighborhood of Hamel on the south bank of the Somme. The fighting is continuing in this area."

"Early in the afternoon the enemy also attacked our line west of Albert and was completely repulsed."

"During the past few days there has been heavy fighting south of the river Luce. A Canadian cavalry brigade greatly distinguished itself in many successful actions, both mounted and dismounted."

PARIS, France (Friday)—The text of today's War Office statement follows: "The Germans continued their attacks during the night with undiminished violence, throwing fresh forces into the battle. We have identified 15 divisions on this part of the front, seven of them fresh ones."

"Notwithstanding the marked superiority in the strength of the enemy forces, which the Germans used up recklessly, they did not obtain their objective, which was the railway from Amiens to Clermont, as is shown by documents found on prisoners. French regiments, resisting step by step and counter-attacking energetically, maintained their line in its entirety and inflicted cruel losses on the enemy."

"Meanwhile in the north the French withdrew their positions to west of Castel. They ejected the Germans from Arriere Cour Wood, west of Maillay-Rainval. Southeast of Grivesnes a brilliant counter-attack gave the French the St. Aignan farm, which they held against all assaults."

"Between Montdidier and Noyon the artillery fighting became very intense. French troops attacked the German lines and obtained possession of the greater part of Epinette Wood, 600 yards north of Orrillers-Sorel. All efforts of the Germans to dislodge the French were vain."

"Further east a local operation enabled the French to enlarge their positions north of Montbenard, which the Germans, notwithstanding their false statements, were never able to take from the French."

The War Office on Thursday night issued the following statement:

"The battle was resumed this morning with extreme violence in the region north of Montdidier, and still continues. On a front of about 15 kilometers, from Grivesnes as far as north of the road between Amiens and Roye the Germans attacked with enormous forces, showing a firm determination to break through our front at any cost. Up to the present we have identified by prisoners 11 enemy divisions."

"Our troops with intrepid courage resisted the shock of the masses, which were mowed down by our artillery fire."

"Despite their efforts, 10 times re-

POLICE WANTED

For the Metropolitan Park Police Force Citizens, 21 to 35 years of age: Pay: first year, \$935; second year, \$1035; third year, \$1135; fourth year, \$1235; fifth year, \$1335. Uniforms free; police pension system. Permanent employment for those who pass physical and mental tests. Apply in person to Superintendent, Herbert W. West, Police Station, Charles River Dam, Boston, on April 9th and 10th, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

peated, the Germans succeeded, at the cost of sanguinary sacrifices, in gaining only a few hundred meters of terrain and occupying the villages of Maillay, Rainval and Morisel, the neighboring heights of which we hold. "Grivesnes, which was attacked with particular violence, remained in the hands of our troops, who, after having broken down the assaults, counter-attacked with vigor and realized progress at this point."

"Between Montdidier and Lassigny there was great activity by the two armies."

"Belgian communication: The enemy continued shelling our communications, our artillery replying. The activity of both armies was less intense along the whole front. Strong German patrols, attempting to surprise our advanced posts near St. Georges and east of Merckem, were repulsed."

"Eastern theater, April 3: There were reciprocal artillery actions near Dolran, west of the Vardar, in the Cerna Bend and north of Monastir. In the Skambi Valley a Bulgarian attack was repulsed with losses, the Bulgarians leaving prisoners in our hands. Allied aviators carried out successfully numerous bombardments against enemy establishments."

ROME, Italy (Friday)—The Italian War Office on Thursday issued a statement which reads:

"Our patrols have been fairly busy along the whole front and desultory actions by the opposing armies have also been reported. At Malga, Glumella, Ponale and on Monte Spina-cione we drove back hostile patrols."

"To the south of St. Donna di Piave there were frequent trench mortar engagements and advanced posts exchanged violent rifle fire across the old Piave."

"Our aviators set fire to an enemy captive balloon in the vicinity of Val Dobbadene, and during the night they bombed railways in the Lagarina Valley."

VIENNA, Austria (Friday)—The Austrian War Office issued the following official statement on Thursday night:

"On the Italian mountain front the firing has been more lively and during reconnoitering thrusts the enemy has left some prisoners in our hands."

VARIOUS POLITICAL PARTIES TO CONFER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—The East Tyrone by-election result declared yesterday is, Harrison, Nationalist, 1900; McIlroy, Sinn Féiner, 1219; showing a Nationalist majority of 551 as compared with Captain Redmond's majority of 140 over a Unionist in 1910. The by-election was necessitated by Captain Redmond's resignation to contest Waterford, his father's seat, which he won against the Sinn Féiners.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE RETURNS FROM FRONT

LONDON, England (Friday)—Mr. Lloyd George returned to London yesterday morning from a visit to the front, says an official announcement last night. The British Prime Minister was accompanied by M. Clemenceau, the French Premier.

They visited Sir Douglas Haig and Generals Pétain, Foch, Pershing and Bliss.

FRENCH LUXURY TAXES

PARIS, France (Friday)—Hotels and restaurants of Paris to the number of 350 have been classified officially as establishments whose bills are subject to the tax on luxuries.

Patrons of these places will pay an additional 10 per cent on all bills exceeding 1 franc.

RESTRICTION ON MATINEES

PARIS, France (Friday)—The Paris police authorities have decided to allow matinee performances in the theaters as usual on condition that the doors shall not be opened when a bombardment of the city by the German long-range gun begins before the matinee hour, and also that the place of amusement be immediately evacuated if the shelling begins during the performance. This is a modification of an order issued yesterday, when the entire prohibition of matinees was announced.

GIFT TO CANADIAN RED CROSS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A gift of \$500,000 to the Canadian Red Cross, for war-relief work, has been authorized by the American Red Cross. There are no restrictions on the gift, but the hope is expressed by the donor that it will be possible to use the fund for the relief of the Canadian soldiers at the front. The letter accompanying the contribution says the people of the United States entertain sympathy and admiration for the part taken by the Canadian Red Cross and the Canadian people in the war.

HONOR FOR SHIPPING EXPERT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—The King has been pleased to confer the honor of knighthood on Mr. W. H. Raeburn on the occasion of his retiring as president of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom.

ROGERS-PEET Famous N. Y. Clothes

For Business Men and College Men—Suits and Overcoats of the higher grade—ready for immediate service.

"Scotch-Mist" Overcoats suitable for all occasions \$35 and \$38

\$28 to \$50

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STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that have voted for favor, 11.

Number that have voted against, 0.

Number that have yet to vote, 37.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

INDIA'S CREDIT
MOVEMENT GROWS

Encouraging Year's Work Noted
by Lord Ronaldshay at the
Annual Conference of Co-
operative Credit Societies

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—The annual conference of the cooperative credit societies in Calcutta has just been held, and Lord Ronaldshay, the Governor, in presiding over the inaugural meeting, was able, like his predecessor, to point to an encouraging year's work in connection with the movement.

"Since the origin of the movement in Bengal, 10 or 12 years ago," said his excellency, "a hundred thousand cultivators have obtained credit for something like a crore of rupees at rates varying from one-fifth to one-tenth of the rate which they had been compelled to pay before. If to this I add that they have at the same time created reserve funds of over ten lakhs of rupees, or in other words that they have effected savings to that extent, I shall have said all that need be said."

With reference to the educational aspect of the movement the Governor said: "The practical experience of affairs which it gives its members is an education of great value in itself. But it does not stop there. I am assured that a universal result of the movement in this presidency is the desire for literacy which it has created amongst the illiterate. In some districts the societies have started night schools where old men may be found laboriously but conscientiously learning the alphabet after their day's toil on the land is done. In other districts the societies are financing or helping to finance schools for their members and their children; and among the matters which you will be called upon to discuss today are proposals for a definite scheme for providing for the profits of the societies for the education of the members and their children."

Lord Ronaldshay went on to give two striking examples of the educational influence of the movement in a quite different direction, namely, social reform. A society was recently formed in a Santhal village. One of the first results was that the members pledged themselves to abstain from drink, and sent a deputation to the magistrate to remove the local drink shops from their midst. The second example was taken from a society composed of Muhammadan cultivators. The members assembled quite recently in a mosque, and spontaneously pledged themselves never again to insist upon a fellow-villager giving a ceremonial feast, and never to accept an invitation to a feast provided by borrowed money.

In order to appreciate the force of these illustrations it should be mentioned that the Santals are the most simple and primitive of aborigines, with whom drink has been a tradition for centuries; and that, with reference to the second case, it would take a most unusual occurrence in the ordinary course, to startle a community of Indian villagers into foregoing the luxury of hospitality on borrowed money. So much for the opening day of the conference.

On the closing day, the delegates listened to a pithy and earnest address from Sir Daniel Hamilton, whose interest in agriculture has made him one of the oldest friends and sponsors of cooperative credit in India.

"Gentlemen," he said, "the foundations of India rest in the villages. The rayat is India and India is the rayat (peasant) but in these stormy days the still, small, voice of the rayat is drowned in the political whirlwind. His silence is to him neither golden nor silver nor copper; only a leaden weight of debt round his neck, to be untied some time after 1932. The man who raises the twenty millions sterling to pay the army and the crops by which we and our industries live, has to stand aside and make way for the man who raises nothing but wind and dust. Apparently, peace does not pay. To be peaceful is to be poor. What will happen when food prices soar skyward after the war? I do not know, but if government is wise it will rely too much on the peaceful character of the people; for even the worm will turn, and if government does not lay its plans now to turn him in the right direction, the addition mongers will turn him in the wrong."

"What are the people to do?" pursued Sir Daniel. "The big money they got for their fute and paddy before the war all went to the mahajan (money lender). The jute growers, who, if they had a banking system, ought to be rolling in money, are selling their brass pots to buy food, and the paddy growers are no better off. The family clothing which formerly cost 15 rupees for the year now costs 40, another five rupees is wanted for salt, another for kerosene oil, and so on. Where is the money to come from, and where does it go to but to the mahajan? Is it any wonder if the people listen to the voice of the tempter?"

"Gentlemen," continued the speaker, "we, the members of the cooperative conference, suffer from an excess of modesty. We should pluck a leaf from the green trees of Wellington Square (the Congress). We are the people of India, for we embrace all castes, creeds and classes. They embrace each other. We are the forces of evolution and peaceful progress. They are the forces of revolution and potential disaster. We threaten only India's chief enemy, the mahajan. They threaten the Government, India's best friend, with still more serious agitation. We fill the purse of the people. They claim the right to

hold it. We are the national congress, representing, as we do, more than any other congress, all classes of the people. I beg to submit that, in the interests of peaceful progress, it is the duty of government to so push on with the development of the cooperative credit movement that India shall be covered with a cooperative banking system before 1923, or at latest 1928."

This attack upon the Congress has given great offense to the Indian press, which asserts that Sir Daniel Hamilton has brought political controversy for the first time into the calm atmosphere of the cooperative credit movement.

SENTENCES PASSED ON
CONSTANTINO LAZZARI

Rome, Italy.—The trial of Constantino Lazzari, political secretary of the official Socialist Party, and of Nicola Bombacci, its vice-secretary, for defeatist action, after lasting for three days, ended with the condemnation of both men, the former being sentenced to two years and 11 months' imprisonment and a fine of 3500 lire, and the latter to two years and four months' imprisonment and a fine of 3100 lire. Lazzari's notorious circular issued last August, proposing the collective resignation of the Socialist mayors with a view to disorganizing the internal administration of the country, and of translating into fact Claudio Treves' famous declaration, that "Next winter there must be no more soldiers in the trenches," was the cause of the promulgation of the so-called "Sacchi" decree of Oct. 4, 1917, providing penalties for defeatist action, it having been found that no law existed under which proceedings could be taken against the Socialist secretary.

It was under that decree that Lazzari was eventually brought to trial. Proceedings were instituted against him on account of various circular letters with defeatist tendencies, issued by him, toward the end of 1917 and the beginning of 1918, to members of the party. The circulars referred, among other things, to the decisions of the congresses of Zimmerwald and Kienthal which proposed that the proletariat in different countries should raise an agitation for an immediate peace, and making no distinction between the different belligerent states, represented the war as due to the capitalist classes. It was also affirmed that even after the enemy invasion of Italian territory the Socialist Party should maintain its attitude of uncompromising opposition to the war; and the pacifist action of the Russian "comrades" was praised. A speech of Lazzari's was also in question, in which, addressing the General Assembly of the Roman Socialist Union, toward the end of December, 1917, he had extolled the action of Messrs. Lenin and Trotsky, read and commented upon a peace proclamation of Lenin's and stated that the Socialist Party intended to send one of its members to Petrograd intrusted with the mission of coming to an agreement with the revolutionaries in that city. Some of the official Socialists were held to have shown signs of weakening from the "Neutralist" faith after Caporetto and the invasion of Italy, and the circulars were thought to have been intended to counteract this tendency. Lazzari was also charged, under a decree passed in May, 1915, with having, in his character as secretary of the Socialist party, instigated and taken part in a public demonstration against the war near the Chamber of Deputies in June, 1917.

Nicola Bombacci was charged with having shared in the same offenses. Lazzari's defender, Advocate Guarnarini-Ventimiglia, raised the point that proceedings could not be taken under the Sacchi decree because it had not been passed by Parliament, but the King's procurator, Commendatore Facchinetti, pointed out that the Chamber had recently authorized the taking of proceedings against several of its members under that decree, and the court decided that the trial should proceed. Lazzari in his defense took full responsibility for the actions of which he was accused. He declared that he had not intended to violate the decree of Oct. 4, 1917, and maintained that the Socialist Party did not wish for the disruption of the country, but for the victory of the working classes. He declared, further, that he had been approached by the Deputy for Nuremberg in August, 1914, but had refused to listen to him, and that after on the Swiss Deputy Greulich had offered \$250,000 to the Socialists to obstruct the war in Italy, and later had offered a large sum of money to him personally under the pretext that it should be used for the benefit of Italian Socialists who had suffered from the war; but in both cases the offer was rejected.

The different leaders of the Official Socialist Party, including Signors Turati, Treves and Morgani spoke in support of Lazzari, declaring their solidarity with him; Signor Turati, who, together with Claudio Treves, has the reputation of holding more moderate views, declared that if he had been in Lazzari's place he should have done as he had done. In a lengthy speech the King's procurator traversed the whole ground of the accusation against Lazzari. He declared that after the disaster of Caporetto, two of the Official Socialist deputies, Signors Treves and Turati had expressed the opinion that the Socialist Party should change its methods, but that Constantino Lazzari had adhered inflexibly to the formula of "Neither support nor sabotage of the war." Nicola Bombacci, he considered, was guilty in a minor degree. The chief points made in Lazzari's defense were that the circulars in question were intended for circulation within the party only, that Lazzari had not intended to injure the country or diminish its resisting powers, and that the circulars merely restated the anti-war point of view of the party.

THE REVELATIONS
OF THE SORBONNE

M. Pichon, the French Foreign
Minister, Brings to Light Se-
cret German Overtures Made
to France in July, 1914

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—Without any special and exclusive features the celebration of the forty-seventh anniversary of the solemn declaration of the deputies of Alsace and Lorraine at the National Assembly at Bordeaux—47 years ago on the 1st of March—was assured of a success in deep impressiveness having regard to the state of the war and the world at the moment and the intensity of public feeling in France. There were many notable celebrations in different parts of the country.

At Bordeaux itself a great gathering was held in the very theater where the great protest was registered nearly half a century back, and stirring addresses were delivered by M. Lebrun, and others.

In Paris the celebration at the Sorbonne was one of the most moving events in the history of the capital during the war. The chamber decided not to sit that afternoon in order that the deputies might attend the celebration. The vast amphitheater of the Sorbonne was packed with a crowd imbued with the most intense emotion. It was declared that it represented the Alsatian-Lorrainers the world over, and as a fact, for some days previously telegrams had been received from all parts of the earth sent by scattered natives of the lost provinces, telling of their hope, faith and determination.

The President of the Republic with Mme. Poincaré, the President of the Council, M. Clemenceau, all the members of the Cabinet, all the ambassadors and a great collection including the most notable personalities in the literary and artistic world of Paris were present, when, at half past three, the "Marseillaise" sounded from a hundred trumpets. A delegation of mayors from villages in reconquered Alsace-Lorraine entered in procession, carrying the Tricolor, and were enthusiastically cheered.

M. Antonin Dubost, president of the Senate, made the first speech, and was followed by M. Paul Deschanel and then by M. Henri Welschinger, member of the Academy of Moral and Political Science, who, in the capacity of archivist, was present at that tremendous scene 47 years back and now gave some striking reminiscences of it. His description of the scene following the reading of the declaration of disavowal of the pact by Jules Grosjean was deeply moving. It was a drama, he said, that lasted only a few minutes, but those minutes seemed centuries.

M. Welschinger's reminiscences were supplemented by an article he wrote in the Figaro in which he quoted from a letter written a few days after the peace preliminaries were signed, by M. Thiers to the French Ambassador in London, the Duc de Broglie.

In this epistle M. Thiers said, "Since your departure we have led a sad life. It is impossible to convey to you an idea of what I have suffered. We were in the position of an army reduced to surrender at discretion, and therefore without the possibility of resistance. Nevertheless, I resisted and sometimes violently."

"They wished to deprive us of three-fourths of Lorraine. We have kept four-fifths, but have lost Metz. It was a question between Metz and Belfort. They wanted to take both. I concentrated my efforts on Belfort, for Metz closes nothing, whereas Belfort closes the eastern frontier, and particularly Southern Germany. The struggle lasted nine hours. I signed, and did so to deliver France from the enemy's hands. Later on we shall see."

It was said that without specially exclusive features the celebration would have been sufficiently impressive, but as it happened there were two such features and they both came at the end. One was M. Stephen Pichon's revelations, and the other the stirring address delivered very much impromptu by the Premier.

The Foreign Minister produced two new documents which materially add to the history of this great event of 47 years ago. One of them was the original letter written by the grandfather of the present Kaiser to the Empress Eugenie and dated from Versailles, Oct. 26, 1870. The substance of the letter is generally known, but the Empress Eugenie recently had the kindness to hand the original over to the national archives.

It was found to read as follows: "After making immense sacrifices to defend herself, Germany wishes to be assured that the next war will find her better prepared to repulse the aggression on which we can count as soon as France has repaired her forces and found allies. It is this sad consideration, and not a desire to aggrandize a country whose territory is already large enough, that forces me to insist on a cession of territory which has no other object than to push back the starting point of the French armies which in future may come to attack us."

M. Pichon now asked if it were possible to make a cleaner sweep than was done by this letter of the legend which Hertling was seeking to foster, to the effect that the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine was due solely to a desire to give back to Germany former German territory of which she had been dispossessed by France.

The Foreign Minister then proceeded to make the great revelation of Germany's attempt to dishonor France on the eve of war by making her an accomplice in a trap that was set for Europe. He said: "I will prove it by the revelation of a document that is carefully preserved by the German Chancellery—you shall know why—in

the profoundest mystery of its secret archives. We have only known of it recently, and its authenticity defies all challenge. It is signed by Bethmann-Hollweg, and is dated July 31, 1914. "It is known—notably through the official publicity given to it in the German White Book—that on that date the German Chancellor, in ordering von Schoen, the German Ambassador in Paris, to inform us of the existence of a state of danger of war as regards Russia, had instructed him to ask us to remain neutral and to give us 18 hours in which to answer."

"What is not known and what I now reveal is that the telegram containing these instructions ended with these words: 'If the French Government declares that it will remain neutral, your Excellency will be good enough to inform it that we demand as a guarantee of neutrality, that it shall deliver up the fortresses of Toul and Verdun, which we shall occupy and give back again after the war with Russia is over.'"

"That," said M. Pichon, "is how Germany wanted peace at the moment she declared war. In this way is shown the extent of her sincerity when she pretends that we forced her to take arms in her own defense, and such is the price she intended to make us pay for our infamy in delivering up to her ally, Russia, and for repudiating our signature as Prussia repudiated hers by tearing up the treaty which guaranteed Belgian neutrality. However, it is in vain that by falsifications and omissions those who provoked the war endeavor to escape the judgment of peoples and posterity."

With this remarkable revelation and some appropriate concluding sentences the celebration should have finished, but nobody moved. Then somebody shouted "Clemenceau!" and instantly the cry was repeated from a thousand throats. It was not only that he was the President of the Council, but it was appreciated that he was the sole survivor of the members of that National Assembly at Bordeaux 47 years ago—a remarkable and dramatic coincidence.

M. Clemenceau was inclined to ignore the request for a speech, but the audience insisted and even the President of the Republic joined in the demand. Then he acceded. He began in a low voice, but soon he vibrated with emotion. He said he had not dared to demand the honor of speaking that day. It was now necessary that they should make the stirring words they had heard that day live in action against the worst enemies of humanity. Some days previously, he said, he was at the front and he brought back to them the words of their great soldiers, the words which fell from all their lips—"Ils ne passeront pas!"

The cheering at this declaration was so wild, so frantic and so thunderous that the great hall of the Sorbonne seemed to shake. When, after some minutes, there was quiet again, M. Clemenceau asked what there was that he could add to those words of the soldiers. Then he spoke of his memories of the National Assembly, when his life trial began. Now the time of their revenge had come, in spite of themselves, and it was their enemy that had imposed it on them.

He spoke then of France's duty in the world, and of how she had acquired a reputation for generosity, in that while fighting for herself she gloried to fight for all people who loved justice and for a better future of human society. M. Clemenceau concluded with these words: "I am only a humble soldier who passes along. You here are spontaneous representatives of France. You have been told today what is the will of France; you will repeat it tomorrow and until the time of the victory which will be, in a considerable measure, your achievement and the achievement of all the French."

Amid tumultuous cheering the Premier then walked straight out of the Sorbonne.

AUSTRIAN MERCANTILE MARINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VIENNA, Austria (via Bern)—The Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Trieste has drawn up a memorial relating to the bill recently brought forward by the Austrian Government for the restoration of the Austro-Hungarian mercantile marine. The memorial, which is entitled, "The Support of the Merchant Fleet and the Promotion of Shipbuilding," complains that the bill does not go far enough to be really effective for its purpose owing to the low state to which Austrian shipping has sunk. It gives the following list of the losses sustained by Austrian companies during the war: Oesterreichische Lloyd, 1914-15, 4,726,000 kronen; 1915-16, 5,018,000 kronen; 1916-17, 3,923,000; Austro-Americana, 1914, 1,885,000 kronen; 1915, 2,552,000 kronen; 1916, 2,428,000 kronen; Triester Frische Schifffahrt A. G., 1914 (second half-year), 250,000 kronen; 1915, 595,146 kronen; 1916, 917,825 kronen, and 1917 (first half-year), 480,000 kronen, not including interest losses. The chamber, therefore, proposes that the quota on which advances should be made by the Government for defraying working costs should be raised from 18,000 tons to 60,000 tons gross, of which 30,000 tons should be allotted to sailing vessels; and that the law should remain in force till 1921, not 1919, as at present proposed.

JAPANESE COMMERCIAL MUSEUMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TOKYO, Japan.—In order to prepare the way for the further development of Japan's foreign trade after the war the Department of Agriculture and Commerce has decided to establish Japanese commercial museums in foreign cities, and it is reported, it adds, that the estimates of the department for the next fiscal year will include a sum intended to meet the expenditure necessary for the execution of the plan. The first of these museums are, it is stated, to be established at Mukden and Singapore at a total cost of \$20,000. Similar museums will be set up in Australia and South America.

LETTERS

Reasons for National Prohibition

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
The urgent need of the ratification of the national prohibition amendment within seven years by a sufficient number of states to make it effective is explained by the seven reasons given below:

1. The resolution adopted by Congress three but seven years time for the states to ratify the amendment. Unless it is done within this time, the fight must be started over again. In 1920 a reapportionment of congressional districts is made. The number of wet representatives from the large wet centers of population will be greatly increased, and the victory may be delayed for years. Every ounce of energy and sacrifice made now is worth 10 after the time limit has expired.

2. It is the only way to secure a final solution of the liquor problem. Other methods are efficient, but not sufficient. The larger the dry unit, the more effective is the prohibition.

3. A national evil requires a national remedy. Our interstate relations, and the inherent, vicious character of the traffic makes it a national evil. The alcoholic may drink liquor in one state, and commit crime or become a public charge in another. The remedy must be as far-reaching as the evil. State boundaries are not adequate barriers to moral contagion, and no state, careless in such matters, should be permitted to dump its drunks and other derelicts over the border line for a neighboring state to care for.

4. The logic of progress demands national prohibition. Prohibition has been tried and is a success. Under it the health, wealth and happiness of the people have increased. Twenty-seven states have adopted it; over 88 per cent of the nation is dry, and over 61 per cent of the people have adopted prohibition; civil conditions cannot remain stationary. They will advance or retreat. The liquor traffic fights every inch of progress whether it be regulation, restriction, prohibition, or law enforcement. It is a fight to the finish and the goal of the winning forces is national constitutional prohibition.

5. It will stop the incalculable waste caused by liquor. More than 50,000,000 bushels of food, over 60,000,000 pounds of sugar and molasses, and over 5,000,000 tons of coal are wasted yearly in making liquor. Two billion dollars is worse than wasted each year for liquor. The efficiency and productive power of the nation is reduced 20 per cent by liquor. One million of people are incapacitated by liquor. With this food, fuel, and man-power saved, the war debt and reconstruction will be easier to bear.

6. It will result in team work between the state and nation in dealing with the liquor traffic. The dry states are handicapped in their effort to enforce prohibition as long as the Federal Government continues to collect revenue from, and recognizes the outlawed traffic in, such states. National prohibition unites the state and Federal Government in a common policy for the public good.

7. The purposes of the Federal Government can be more easily consummated under national prohibition. One of the fundamental purposes of the Federal Constitution is "to promote the general welfare." The courts tell us this means to protect public health and public morals. The liquor traffic undermines or destroys both. We cannot carry out the fundamental purpose of our Government if we foster, protect and encourage crime-producing business, like the beverage liquor traffic.

(Signed) WAYNE B. WHEELER,
General Counsel of Anti-Saloon League of America.
March 23, 1918.

NATIONAL LABORATORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A lecture was given recently at the Royal Institution by Sir R. T. Glazebrook on the future of the National Physical Laboratory. Up to the present, he explained, the ultimate control of the laboratory had rested in all particulars with the Royal Society, who had been responsible for the finances. It had, in fact, been a private concern of the Royal Society, supported most cordially by six of the leading technical societies, and dependent for part of its income on a grant in aid from the Treasury, but principally on receipts from fees. From April 1, however, its property, now vested in the Royal Society, would be vested in the Imperial Trust for the Encouragement of Scientific and Industrial Research, and its income, including receipts from fees, would be vested in, and under the control of, the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. The scientific control of the laboratory would continue to be exercised by the Royal Society, and the management



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would remain in the hands of an executive committee appointed as heretofore, and containing representatives of the great technical societies. The laboratory would continue to endeavor to discharge two functions—it would be a laboratory of industrial research, and a national testing institution or proving house. It would be organized in eight different departments, each with its own superintendent and a large staff of assistants and observers. The staff at present numbered well over 500 persons, of whom about 180 were women, and the expenditure, which had been \$479 in 1900, would be considerably over £100,000 during the current financial year.

STATE ECONOMIC
CONTROL IN GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)

In the course of a series of articles on "Ubergangswirtschaft," contributed by him to Plutus, Georg Bernhard, after discussing the probable length of the "transition period," went on to develop the thesis that the economic system in vogue during the war of state control through the agency of large combines, was not merely a temporary expedient adopted to meet the exigencies of war time, but was a legitimate development of tendencies which were already actively at work during the last two decades or more, and which the war had only served to bring to maturity more rapidly than would otherwise have been the case. It is for a new economic system of this nature that the transition period is paving the way, and not for a return to pre-war conditions, he affirms. State control has come to stay for two very strong reasons: One is that the great combines which control the supply of raw material, whether state companies or otherwise, provide the state with instruments which will long be indispensable for the raising of revenue; the other is that only by retaining control in its own hands can the state make adequate provision against the contingency of war.

Since, therefore, for financial and military reasons the state must continue to exercise economic control through the instrumentality of monopolies and combines, it should use that instrument for purposes of economic reconstruction also, and train its officials to serve the nation as efficiently in the sphere of commerce and industry as they do at present in the sphere of finance. In this way would be created what may be called the "State economic machine" (Staatswirtschaft) of the future, to which the economic movement of the last two decades has been leading up; and business men would do much better to adapt themselves to the new order than to protest against or resist it. The state may carry out the change in two ways: One is by extending the management which it at present (during the war) exercises in some branches of commerce and industry, to all branches; this would mean the exclusion of private enterprise altogether. The other is that the state should be a controlling agency only. It would supervise and instruct, but not itself directly manage; it would not itself conduct undertakings. In form this would be still left to individuals. Only their possibilities of profit would be limited. Still, the private capitalist would retain the stimulus of the prospects of profits and with it his own spirit of enterprise, though he would be in the service of the state, which would take a share in the profits.

This system of "state-regulated economy" is, in Herr Bernhard's opinion, the only right one for the transition period, and will probably be the system of the future. . . . It is nothing else, he argues, than the enlargement and amalgamation of those restrictive organizations (such as cartels, trusts, and so forth), which developed out of the war spontaneously, and which are the individualistic freedom of capitalist enterprise.

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PROGRESSIVE LAWS
PASSED IN TEXAS

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Test for Voters Are Provided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

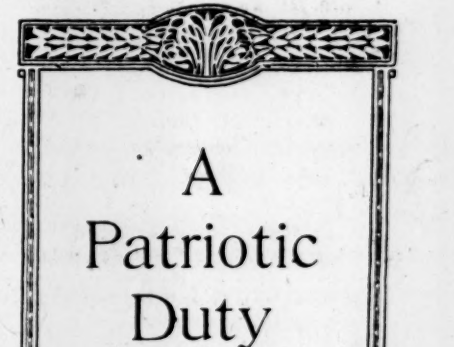
AUSTIN, Tex.—The special session of the Texas Legislature, exemplified, in a striking way, the progressive trend of the times. Whereas, two or three years ago, woman suffrage, for example, could muster only a few scattering votes, both houses at this session passed by an overwhelming majority, the bill providing for equal suffrage in primary elections. General elections were not included, merely to avoid any question of constitutionality.

In the same way, election reforms which had long been demanded in vain, and state-wide prohibition, which had been postponed from year to year in spite of large dry majorities in both houses, were written into the law. Majority nominations were provided for, and a second or run-off primary will be held following the regular biennial primary in July of the even-numbered years. A literacy bill, aimed at the Mexican vote in the border counties, and a bill providing that foreigners may vote only when fully naturalized, were written into the statutes.

Not the least of the accomplishments of the present session was its ratification of the national prohibition amendment, making Texas the eighth State to take favorable action on this measure.

The special session was called by Governor Hobby primarily to enact war legislation. Before passing the state-wide prohibition bill, the Legislature passed a 10-mile zone law, excluding liquor from the vicinity of army camps and shipyards. It passed stringent legislation against bootlegging and vice. It passed measures in the interest of larger food production, and for the assistance especially of the farmers and stockraisers in the districts which have been dry the past two seasons. It authorized the State Treasurer to invest \$5,000,000 of state funds in government short-term certificates. It amended the State Depository Law in the interest both of the State Treasury and business in general.

A bill providing for the relief of the overtaxed Supreme Court was passed, as well as several other important measures growing out of the recent far-reaching investigation of the State's departments and institutions, carried on by committees of the Legislature.



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FURTHER ALLEGED TREASON IN FRANCE

New Groups Are Traceable to "One Remarkable Central Organization"—the Position of M. Charles Humbert

Previous articles on this subject appeared in the issue of The Christian Science Monitor of March 29 and April 2.

III.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—New cases of alleged treason are being piled thickly upon each other in France, and those who would follow them with an intelligent interest find it difficult to avoid some confusion. New groups spring up in new quarters, and yet the high authorities incline more and more to the belief, so it is said, that they were all worked from one remarkable central organization. If that is so, it was almost time to discover something of that organization whose ramifications were so extensive and as to whose headquarters, officers and so forth a large number of people in France are evidently quite well acquainted.

Now there has suddenly arisen the case in which Suzy Depsy, the actress, Emile Guillebert, orthopedist, her husband, Maurice Trembley, a banker and owner of property at Quimper, Louis Brodier, a city accountant, and Henri Geay, a man who deals in antiques at Dijon, have been arrested on the charge of communicating with the enemy. It was known for some days that some such arrests were about to be made and that the authorities were ready to pounce upon another nest of treason; also it was known that a lady of the theaters was concerned, and here it may be added that the existence of more than one such lady has been mentioned. Another one who was reported to have been arrested, or about to be, has issued a violent disclaimer with sundry threats attached to it. Without mentioning names, it may be added that more arrests in this matter are to be made, and that the name of a very well-known Parisian actress of world-wide experience and reputation has been mentioned.

Suzy Depsy was playing a small part, that of Blanche Delorme, in "Nouveaux Riches" at the Bernhardt Theatre, when her time came to be taken to the St. Lazare women's prison, her friends being informed that she had gone to the country. A considerable part of Paris, however, knew the truth, but the authorities for good reasons of their own were bent on some preliminary secrecy. The newspaper, Le Temps, knew the facts and appealed to the censor to be allowed to make some reference to them, but this was positively forbidden under the threat that if even the most indirect reference to the case were made every copy of the paper would be seized. Eventually the censor obliged, by passing a paragraph which read: "Mlle Suzy Depsy did not take the part of Blanche Delorme in the piece 'Nouveaux Riches' for which she was announced this afternoon at the Theatre Sarah Bernhardt." Geay was not brought to Paris from Dijon until a day or two after the arrest, and was then examined by Lieutenant Gazier who acts as assistant to Captain Bouchardon, whose business of inquiry and interrogation is now assuming vast dimensions.

At the beginning there was a disposition to go slowly with this new inquiry, and the public were let into few of the secrets. It has become known, however, that the persons arrested were working in concert with a financier named Rosenberg, about whose proceedings before the war and since there are the best grounds for suspicion. Although he was obviously an Austrian Jew, he lived and conducted his operations in Paris up to the eve of the war, always insisting that he was more Parisian than the Parisians. Just before war was declared he attempted a bear operation in French rethens on the Bourse, and as a consequence made his position extremely risky. He was subjected to personal violence, and subsequently considered it wise to move out of France, settling in Zurich, where he was associated with an espionage agency. Geay is believed to have acted as courier between Rosenberg and Trembley, who has only recently acquired the chateau at Quimperle on the coast of Breton, being another of those at present accused of treason who have recently set up country estates and fine mansions.

Meanwhile, the detectives are hard at work on the St. Etienne affair, and important developments are expected. General Danton commanding the first military region has addressed a letter to M. Pradier-Fédore, the magistrate, requesting him to continue his investigations to that stage when he considers it either necessary or useless for military law to intervene. One point that has been puzzling the magistrate concerns a son of the tavern keeper, Humbert, who seems to have mysteriously disappeared, and for the moment cannot be traced, although he was a sergeant in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Infantry. Another strange fact that has been elicited is that Humbert was closely associated with a German prisoner interned at St. Etienne, and often had him at his table. It is generally believed, however, that Flaxel, the draughtsman, is the most important person of this arrested group, not only because of the documents found in his possession, but because there is no explanation except one as to why he came to St. Etienne to do work far below his capacity, and at a greatly reduced salary.

In connection with this particular scandal a curious incident has occurred in the matter of a protest put forward by one of the labor associations, the turners of optical instruments, in an order of the day which they have issued. This society having

met, as it says, to the number of 150 at the Bourse du Travail agrees unanimously with the order of the day voted a few weeks previously by the delegates from the workshops in the Paris district, and at the same time protests against the attitude of the press in general with regard to the events of St. Etienne "tending to subordinate all labor action to German propaganda." They are astonished that some individuals should echo this campaign, since they know that the present agitation amongst the working classes is largely justified by the policy of governments and the unyielding attitude of employers. In commenting upon this order of the day L'Humanité, the official Socialist organ which first published the St. Etienne documents, says that the optical instrument turners appear to be the victims of a singular misunderstanding which should not be allowed to grow.

"No individual of the Socialist Party," it goes on, "has echoed the campaign in which certain reactionaries have engaged against the working classes on the subject of the arrests at St. Etienne. We (L'Humanité) have published documents, the general tenor of which indicated their foreign origin. No French worker, organized or not, could have failed to attribute the right of patriarchy to them. But the very fact that documents of this kind are put into circulation should attract responsible members of the party. The syndical organizations of St. Etienne understood that very well when they got rid of some doubtful persons. Two hypotheses are evidently possible in regard to these documents. They may be an emanation from the German propaganda. To denounce them at the outset was to make them, in such circumstances, ineffective; afterward the militant workmen had to get rid of, and then the Government had to be shown that we were not the dupes that these documents seemed to imply. On the other hand, it was possible that these documents emanated from hired plotters, in which case again the best thing to do was to publish them. Thus the publication of the documents which were in our possession was no echo of the reactionary campaign. It has rendered it ineffective, and far from complaining about it there should be congratulations.

In the matter of the affaire Humbert, the principal, M. Charles Humbert, has issued from the Santé Prison a long letter for publication in regard to the telegrams from New York about his account at the Morgan bank and the \$170,000 of German money deposited there. M. Humbert says that he is anxious to keep for the judicial authorities certain explanations, that he always offered to give them, that he does not wish to indulge in any polemics, but that he must hasten to throw light on a question that concerns his honor and his liberty. He hopes to be interrogated as soon as possible on the subject of his bank accounts in America. In the meantime he would state that the \$170,000 referred to in the telegram are the Bolo payment. There is nothing to say about it, having explained, he said, from the very first day that Bolo had paid him a million by virtue of their contract of Jan. 30, 1916, the amount being transferred from Bolo's account at the Bank of Canada to his at the Morgan bank. It was established that the Bolo funds were at the Bank of Canada; if they had reached there from some other source it did not seem to him, M. Humbert, that it was necessary for him to state again that he knew nothing of it.

His account at the Morgan bank in New York, with the exception of the \$170,000 of the Bolo money, had been wholly constituted in the following manner: In August, 1915, having become manager of Le Journal and obliged, as the accounts would show, and he begged that this point might be verified—to advance frequently from his private purse sums necessary for the working of the undertaking, he was naturally preoccupied with the question of paper, which even at that time had become a matter of anxiety. It appeared to him that only two countries could furnish them with their requirements, these being America and the Scandinavian states. He sought to make purchases in Norway and the United States, and with this business in mind, he opened accounts at the same time in the Central Bank of Norway and at the Morgan bank in New York. For this purpose he paid from time to time to the Paris branch of the Morgan bank some large sums which were forthwith placed to his credit in New York. As to the Central Bank of Norway it was the Provincial Banks Company that arranged the transfer for him. As a matter of fact, no purchases of paper had been made in America, the Norwegian market having been found to be the more advantageous.

But what was of most importance, and what he asked might be established officially by an expert examination for which he would supply all the necessary elements, was that there never had been paid to him account either in Norway or America a single centime that had not come from his own private funds or those of his family, always making an exception of the Bolo \$170,000. It would be sufficient if the expert had the particulars of the sale of shares on the Paris Bourse, the receipts of the Morgan bank in Paris and the notices of transfer to New York, in order to establish a balance, the mathematical exactness of which he would guarantee. All these operations necessitated an important correspondence which he wished to get through without the usual delays. That was why he specified to the Morgan bank and the Central Bank of Norway that he attached much importance to his parliamentary position. He thought it was superfluous to add that such mention in a commercial letter once more demonstrated his entire good faith. So M. Humbert.

Lieutenant Bondoux has been commissioned to prepare the prosecution in this case on behalf of the military authorities, and he has had M. Hum-

bert out of the Santé Prison for the first time. It was not, however, for interrogations, but simply that the former editor of Le Journal might be present at the breaking of the seals of the parcels of papers and articles that were seized at his rooms on the Boulevard Malesherbes and his chateau at Meudon-Guillaume. This business lasted three hours and a half, and M. Humbert verified all the papers, and so forth, and gave numerous explanations.

ABOUT \$150,000 FOR REPAIRING BRIDGES

Mayor Peters Plans to Take Care of Needs by Appropriations in the Regular Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—About \$150,000 will be appropriated in the budget this year by Mayor Peters for repairs to four of Boston's bridges which are reported to him by John E. Carty, in charge of the bridge and ferry division of the Department of Public Works, to be in bad condition.

About \$62,500 is to be appropriated for the Harvard Bridge, the city of Cambridge having to appropriate a like amount. The wood block paving of this bridge was allowed to get beyond repair. The Fred & A. D. Gore Company, the contractors for the paving, it is said, refused to repave under the guaranty, alleging that the stringers and wooden supports had been neglected.

About \$50,000 is asked for the Broadway, South Boston, bridge. Mayor Curley asked for a loan for this bridge, but the Good Government members in the City Council refused. Mayor Peters proposes to do all his bridge repairing out of the taxes.

The needs for the Warren Bridge are estimated at \$125,000. Mayor Peters is assured, however, that \$500,000 expended now will place the bridge in repair for one year and he has decided to allow that expenditure. The more expensive repairs the Mayor hopes to make next year on this bridge.

The fourth bridge to demand attention is the Chelsea Bridge over the Mystic River. It is an old pile-driven affair. It is estimated by the engineers that it will cost the city \$35,000 to do its share of repair work on this bridge. The wood flooring of this bridge is in poor condition, the paving has worn out and the fences and bulkhead are in need of immediate restoration.

It is declared that the condition of the bridges is such that no matter how they were allowed to get in the condition they are, the city must spend the money to place them in condition fit for service. The Mayor, it is said, will make inquiry later as to how the bridge and ferry division failed to maintain the bridges in better repair.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN SERVICE

Bill Filed in Massachusetts House Would Provide Certificates for Soldiers and Sailors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Representative Horace E. Dunkle of Boston today filed a bill in the Massachusetts House to permit the registration of voters who are in the armed service of the United States on election day. Under existing law registration is required in advance of election day. The men would have to furnish satisfactory proof to the election commissioners or registrars of voters that they had a voting residence in the city or town at the time of entering the service. Certificates would be given the men, which would entitle them to vote.

Ought to pass was reported by the Ways and Means Committee on the bill giving the consent of the State to the acquisition by the National Government of Great and Middle Brewster islands in Boston Harbor.

The Ways and Means Committee reported an appropriation of \$100,000, in addition to any other appropriation this year for the use of the Governor and council, on the basis of the Governor's message recommending an appropriation for the promotion of agricultural interests. The bill says that the money shall be spent under the direction of the Governor and council for promoting and stimulating the production and conservation of foodstuffs, and the like articles growing out of the emergencies of the war. Ought to pass in a new draft was reported by the Ways and Means Committee on the bill relating to the assessment of an excise tax on foreign corporations. The bill says that where there is no par value of such corporation stock, \$100 shall be considered to be par.

In the Senate an adverse report on the bill of Henry B. Endicott of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee for a surtax on automobiles and drivers was sent to the Ways and Means Committee.

KANSAS CITY FIRE POSSIBLE INCENDIARY

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Confronted by a loss that might extend beyond the first estimates of \$2,500,000, the wholesale district, situated in that part of the city known as the West Bottom, at the confluence of the Kaw and Missouri rivers, today began to take stock of the damage wrought by a fire which last night destroyed three city blocks of buildings and damaged many others. Thomas P. Flahive, chief of police, who, with fire department officials, at first scouted the idea that the fire was of incendiary origin, today said reports indicated that it started in several places at the same time. No war materials are stored or manufactured in the district.

"ALL WE HAVE AT STAKE IN THE WAR"

General Wood Sees Victory for Allies, but Only After Hard Struggle—He Urges Americans to Do Their Full Part

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a speech here on Thursday Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood emphasized the responsibility lying on the American people in the business of winning the war. General Wood said the war would be fought through to an allied victory, but that peace was not in sight and every man, woman and child in America must do his part.

In his speech, General Wood said: "You have heard something of the war. Some of you have seen something of it, but not many of you really appreciate how great and how tremendous it is unless you have actually gone along the line for something over 300 miles and seen millions of men engaged in the most dreadful and the most inhuman war of all time. It is a wonderful thing to see great nations struggling to establish fair dealing, honesty, uprightness among nations; to build up a condition under which the little nations can live, yet that is exactly what is going on in Europe, and going on to an extent that is almost incomprehensible.

"When you think of perhaps 12,000,000 or even more millions of men on a single unbroken battle line, running over 300 miles in length, 20 miles or more in depth, every village full of artillery, every house full of soldiers, every road covered with transports, you begin to realize what this war means. If you go a bit beyond in the country to the rear you will find great hospitals full of wounded, and if you go into the cities you find every man of proper age in uniform. If he is not in uniform you look at him critically, to find out why he is not in uniform, for there men have learned that they owe the country service in war.

"Half of these men that you see are more or less disabled and yet no one is talking of stopping. They are fighting for something vital to humanity. They are waging a war in which you have long been expected to help, and they are very glad that you are now beginning to come. This is a war against efficiency, a degree of efficiency which the world has never before witnessed. Do not underestimate the strength of the enemy you are sending your men against. He is skilled in war, trained in arms, wonderfully well led, and also brave and enduring.

"We may condemn his morals and denounce the object of the war, but do not let us make the mistake of underestimating his value as a fighting machine.

"Now, it is against that machine that your men are going up, and I leave it to your own conscience as to whether or not you have given them a fighting chance in the way of getting them ready, and whether they are going into the conflict with the kind of preparation that you would desire them to have.

"It is not going to be an easy war. The man who tells you that the enemy is exhausted and there is going to be an easy victory tells you what is not true. It is going to be a hard war, and it is wicked to mislead our people into believing that it is going to be an easy war. It is going to be a war that is going to try your very souls, that will make you realize what war is, as those of our allies who have been preparing for a long time have learned to realize. They know what this war is. They want us, they want us as quickly as we can go to them. It is men, and not words, they want, and guns and the munitions of war. This is not a time for anything but the best. It is not a war of parties or a war of classes, it is a war of the American people, a war in which everything we have is at stake."

POWER TO PUNISH SEDITION DEMANDS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wide latitude for the Government to punish sedition and disloyalty was demanded today in the further Senate debate on the bill penalizing disloyal utterances, attempts to interfere with the army draft and Liberty loans and other acts. Supporting the bill, W. E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, contradicted statements yesterday of Hiram Johnson, Senator from California, that the measure was so broad that it would curtail freedom of speech and the press.

"One would be perfectly at liberty to criticize the Administration or any officer of any department," he said. The bill would not punish those advocating constitutional changes unless less scurrilous attacks were made

upon the present form of Government," he added.

Senator Borah declared that there was no law to punish men who eulogized the Kaiser, German Kultur or the German form of government.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, offered an amendment which would bar from the mails all newspapers, magazines or other matter printed in whole or in part in the German language. Its recommendation was deferred.

MAYFLOWER CHOSEN FOR STATE FLOWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The school children of Massachusetts have selected the Mayflower or trailing arbutus for recommendation to the State Legislature as the official flower of the Commonwealth. The vote was taken at the request of the Committee on Agriculture of the General Court by the State Board of Education. The total number of children voting was 241,864, giving by far the preponderance of choice to the Mayflower with 107,617 votes. Second in choice was the water lily, which received a vote of 58,118. The daisy came third with 18,786 votes. The buttercup had 8,570 votes and the gentian had 7,871.

These flowers were all designated in the communication sent out by the state board, but the children were asked to name any other flower they might prefer. They gave the violet 6,594 votes; the iris or blue flag 5,152 votes; the rose 3,656; the wild rose 2,735; mountain laurel 2,289; lily-of-the-valley 1,320; golden rod 1,245; tulip 459; lady slipper 295; pink 289. Total votes for other flowers, 16,858.

The vote was taken among children of public and parochial secondary schools and elementary schools above the third grade.

DECISIONS OF NAVAL SECRETARY ARE FINAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The decision of the Secretary of the Navy is final as to the meaning or requirements of anything in a contract made by the Navy Department under a decree handed down by the United States Court of Claims and announced today by the Attorney-General. The court denied a claim of the Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Company for \$470,700 in the construction of a drydock at Mare Island, Cal., contracted for in 1899. The construction company contended it was unable to complete the dock at the stipulated contract price and claimed the Government should pay the actual cost of the work plus a profit.

MORE ANTI-SEMITIC RIOTING IN EAST

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Confirmation of the reported massacre of Jews in Turkestan and the Ukraine has been received by the Provisional Zionist Committee in this city from its correspondents in Petrograd and Copenhagen. Anti-Semitic riots are reported in progress in various parts of these territories. In Kokand, Turkestan, it is reported that 500 Jews were murdered by the rioters and thousands plundered.

The correspondents of the Provisional Committee state that murders and robberies have been committed in all the small towns in the Province of Turkestan, and among the victims is Hezfel, Minister of Finance, who was also chairman of the Zionist Committee. From Gluchow, in the Ukraine, it is reported that almost the entire Jewish population has been wiped out.

MAINE NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE

LEWISTON, Me.—Arrangements were completed this morning for the state convention of the Maine Non-Partisan League, to be held June 6 in Lewiston City Hall. Candidates for governor and state auditor will be nominated, and a platform will be adopted. Complete state, county and congressional tickets will be placed upon the ballot by petition at the September election.

GERMAN IN WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—The German language as a course of study has been dropped by 23 West Virginia high schools in the last year, according to the annual reports of principals just received at the State Department of Schools. A number of the institutions have substituted the study of French and Spanish.

ENEMY ALIENS IN FOOD PLANTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—While not advocating the discharge of enemy aliens in plants where foodstuffs are manufactured or stored, the Federal Food Board recommends that they should not be employed in "critical points of control."

DEBATE ON QUEBEC RIOTING DUE TODAY

Large Crowd Present Yesterday in Canadian House of Commons Only to Hear Sir Robert Borden Ask for Postponement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A House crowded in anticipation of a debate on the Quebec riot was doomed to disappointment on Thursday afternoon. Long before the Speaker took the chair the approaches to the visitors' galleries were filled with several hundred people awaiting admission. When the preliminary business of the House had been disposed of, Col. J. A. Currie arose and asked leave to move the adjournment of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, "the recent riotings in Quebec, together with all the attendant circumstances."

Sir Robert Borden said that before any action was taken in regard to the motion he would like to suggest the desirability of postponing the discussion until tomorrow. Such a discussion should be accompanied by certain information which the Government was not yet in a position to lay on the table. Certain proposals had been under consideration by the Government and it was probable the definite announcement in regard to them would be made on Friday. In the circumstances he would ask the member for North Simcoe not to proceed with a discussion of his motion today.

Colonel Currie said that his only course was to acquiesce in the suggestion of the Prime Minister, which he did with the more willingness as it was in the interest of everybody that all the information should be available before the discussion took place.

In answer to several questions directed to the Acting Minister of Finance, the information was given that the amount of gold in reserve in Canada when the war broke out was \$97,136,426 and on March 1 last it was \$120,005,662. At the time of the declaration of war Dominion notes to the value of \$122,735,833 were in circulation and on March 1 last there were notes to the value of \$255,316,652 in circulation.

Third readings were given to the act to amend the Dominion Forest Reserves and Park Act, a bill to amend the Montreal Harbor Advances Act and the Daylight Saving Act.

In the course of the evening proceedings the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, introduced an amendment to the Woman Suffrage Bill, by which the qualification in the Province of Quebec for women is to be the same as that for men, this being a property or salary qualification.

Guards Keep Quebec Quiet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

QUEBEC, Que.—There was quiet again in Quebec last night, although guards were posted throughout the city as usual, and while it is believed the rioters realize that they are beaten, the understanding is that any relaxation of vigilance on the part of the military would only result in fresh disorders.

General Lessard has still refused to produce the 40 odd men who come under the Military Service Act, and a test case will be made by the civil authorities. Yesterday afternoon, writs of habeas corpus were applied for on behalf of some 10 men, on various grounds, but from what is known of the general it is safe to say that if they want the release of their captives they will have to storm the citadel to get them.

Yesterday morning the seven alleged rioters arrested by the municipal police on Wednesday pleaded not guilty to the charge and elected for a trial by jury, whereupon they were admitted to bail. Lawyers retained for their defense include Armand Lavergne and J. N. Franceour, of conditional secession fame.

A military inquiry has been ordered as the result of the report of a doctor to the coroner that Monday's victims had apparently been killed with explosive bullets. Inquiry among local practitioners shows that the list of wounded is much longer than was first supposed, and the probabilities are that more than 60 people were injured slightly by revolver, rifle or machine-gun fire.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pluize, of the local department battalion, has given his denial to a rumor in circulation that some of the draftees had escaped.

no attempt having been made by any of the new levies to leave their barracks. He also points to the fact that the draftees have continued to report on orders from the registrar through the present disturbances as indicating that the anti-draft movement was not the work of the parties most interested.

An investigation into the work of the registrar, the Dominion police and the military in enforcing the Military Service Act will be opened here shortly, it is said, at the request of both the civil and military authorities. Pending further orders, the Dominion police have been instructed to cease their activities and it is possible they may be repelled. Meanwhile the registry office is being reorganized by Colonel Machin of Ottawa, Mr. H. K. Wismer of London, Ont., deputy registrar for Ontario, and Maj. G. A. March, and it is expected that appeal tribunals will again be in full swing today.

A meeting of the finance committee of the City Council was held last night. It had been anticipated that the damage claims of the Chronicle and L'Evenement would be discussed, but this was not done. It is asserted unofficially that all claims subsequent to last Sunday evening will be settled by the Federal Government, as the city was practically under its control at that time.

GERMAN BOOK BONFIRE PROGRAM CHANGED

CLEVELAND, O.—Because of the attitude of agents of the Department of Justice, city officials and prominent citizens, a proposed bonfire for the burning of German literature, which had been planned, will not be made. The collection of German schoolbooks, literature, music and pictures, was continued, however. Plans now under way provide for turning the collection over to the federal authorities for its information. Then the material probably will be ground into pulp and sold, and the money devoted to patriotic purposes.

LYCEUM MEMBERSHIP OF EDITOR SUSPENDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For alleged unpatriotic and treasonable statements in the Lyceum World, Arthur E. Gringle of Batesville, Ind., its editor and publisher, has been suspended from membership in and indicted for expulsion from the International Lyceum Association, it is announced here today by the association's president, Montville Flowers. Recommendation was made by the association's executive committee to the Indiana Council of Defense that the council carry the case to the Government for action. The Lyceum will try Gringle for expulsion at its meeting in September.

INQUIRY ON FREIGHT RATES IS ORDERED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A general investigation of railroad freight rates on petroleum and petroleum freight products was ordered today by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The investigation was decided on in view of wide differences in the amounts and percentages of recent rate increases sought by the railroads. It appeared, said the order, that an equitable adjustment of rates could be effected only by a general investigation covering the whole situation.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—At the first match game in basketball Thursday afternoon, at Simmons College, the juniors won over the freshmen by a score of 44 to 26. The teams were, junior: Miss Mildred Gordon and Miss Florence Weinberg, captain, guards; Miss Esther Briggs, center and Miss Mary Klein, manager, Miss Mary Colman, forwards; freshman lineup: Miss Clare Herriek, captain and center, Miss Marian Mosely and Miss Mary Malloy, forwards; Miss Josephine Griswold and Miss Ruth Brightman, guards. Tonight the seniors play the sophomores. The winner plays the juniors on Monday for the basketball cup. Track practice will begin directly after basketball is over and the students are signing up now for it, also for the tennis doubles tournament.

SECRETARY DANIELS PROTESTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Daniels has sent a letter to Chairman Padgett of the House Naval Committee protesting against a House bill which would transfer the naval observatory to the Smithsonian Institution.

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SHOE LACES
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BAY STATE PAINTS



BELLS TO RING AS LOAN DRIVE OPENS

(Continued from page one)

The campaign in Boston was made at a meeting of the canvassers Thursday night in Tremont Temple. Mayor Andrew J. Peters presided and the speakers included Charles F. Weed, chairman of the Boston District Committee, who said that not one person would go unsolicited in the drive; Maj. M. S. Boehm of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Canadian Battalion, who told of service at the front; and Rev. Hugh Birkhead of Boston, recently returned from relief work in France.

Each of the speakers dwelt upon the urgency of making the loan a success, and the Rev. Mr. Birkhead took occasion to point out some of the propaganda designed to hinder the cooperation of the United States in the war. "The most dangerous enemy propaganda in the country today," he declared, "is the anti-British program, the effort to separate Britain and the United States, to prevent them from trusting each other. The talk that England allowed France and Canada and Australia to do her fighting is rot. Five million Englishmen have volunteered."

New England Quotas

Allotments Are Made to Every City and Town for This Issue

BOSTON, Mass.—Quotas assigned to the various New England states as their portion of the \$250,000,000 allotted to the entire district in the third Liberty Loan are as follows: Massachusetts, \$162,386,000; Connecticut, \$33,099,000; Rhode Island, \$25,000,000; Maine, \$12,742,000; New Hampshire, \$10,162,000; Vermont, \$6,600,000. Allotments have been given to every city and town, instead of only to banking towns as was the case in the second loan.

The actual subscriptions of the various states in the second Liberty Loan were as follows: Massachusetts, \$317,730,250; Connecticut, \$64,739,450; Rhode Island, \$38,983,100; Maine, \$25,840,500; New Hampshire, \$18,327,800; Vermont, \$11,256,850.

Boston's quota will be \$63,585,000, and the other Massachusetts cities having allotments of \$2,000,000 or over are: Worcester, \$7,515,800; Springfield, \$6,701,000; Cambridge, \$3,751,000; New Bedford, \$3,742,000; Fall River, \$3,648,000; Lowell, \$2,940,300; Lynn, \$2,917,500; Lawrence, \$2,769,000; Newton, \$2,500,000; Brookline, \$2,251,000; Holyoke, \$2,222,300; Brockton, \$2,162,000; Somerville, \$2,000,000.

Connecticut cities having quotas of more than \$1,000,000 are: Hartford, \$8,171,000; New Haven, \$5,924,000; Waterbury, \$3,112,500; New Britain, \$1,589,000; New London, \$1,252,000; Norwich, \$1,251,400.

Cities in Rhode Island having quotas of more than \$1,000,000 follow: Providence, \$15,300,000; Pawtucket, \$2,674,000; Newport, \$1,435,000; Woonsocket, \$1,200,000.

Vermont cities with quotas of more than \$200,000 are the following: Burlington, \$808,400; Rutland City, \$492,700; Brattleboro, \$362,300; Montpelier, \$305,000.

Maine cities with quotas of over \$500,000 are: Portland, \$2,738,000; Bangor, \$908,500; Lewiston, \$621,900; Augusta, \$536,000.

New Hampshire cities with quotas of over \$300,000 each are the following: Manchester, \$2,276,000; Concord, \$876,000; Nashua, \$569,500; Portsmouth, \$393,000; Dover, \$366,500.

Liberty Coach Trip

Famous Vehicle to Make Journey in Aid of Loan

RUFFALO, N. Y.—As a stimulus to buying Liberty bonds, the Liberty Coach, built in 1933 by James Gordon Bennett after the design of the old London Mail, will start from the Lafayette Monument in this city tomorrow on a journey of 459 miles over historic highways to New York City. Morris E. Howlett, who drove the coach through historic regions in France and Belgium for James Hazen Hyde a number of years ago, will hold the reins on the trip. The coach will be drawn by the four favorite grays of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who went down on the Lusitania.

Partial Payments

Banks Asked to Sell Bonds by a Card System

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The 1296 banks and trust companies in New York State, northern New Jersey, and Fairfield County in Connecticut, have been asked by the Liberty Loan committee of the second federal reserve district to sell bonds of the third loan on a partial payment plan through a card system. "Not only is the operation of the partial payment plan beneficial to the bank in that it prevents undue withdrawals of deposits," the committee's appeal reads, "but it brings to the Government a much larger sum than is generally estimated. Almost 1000 banks in this district reported to the committee that the partial payment sales made in the last campaign amounted to \$74,000,000."

New York Preparations

"Liberty Bells" to Be Hung on More Than 1,000,000 Door Knobs

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Twenty thousand persons will hang pasteboard "Liberty Bells" inscribed "Ring it again" on 1,000,000 door knobs in New York tonight, and an army of boys will ring the doorbells tomorrow morning to acquaint residents that the third Liberty Loan drive has started.

A parade through the financial sec-

tion to the City Hall at noon, in which hundreds of bond salesmen and committee men will march, will officially inaugurate the drive to raise \$900,000,000 in the second Federal Reserve district.

Seven airplanes from Mineola will fly over the city and drop "bombs" of loan literature. In Madison Square, the National League for Women's Service will open its "Liberty Bank," modeled after the sub-treasury. The Mayor's Committee of Women for National Defense will open its Liberty Bell in City Hall Park—a monster reproduction of the national relief—in side of which women will sell bonds.

Women's Division

About 10,000 Expected to Take Part in the Four Sections

BOSTON, Mass.—Considerable interest is being shown in the women's division of the All-America parade, in which about 10,000 women will take part. The division has been divided into four sections, with a marshal for each.

Section A, which is to include the wives and mothers of men in the service of the United States, is to form on Commonwealth Avenue, between Arlington and Clarendon streets.

Section B, which is to be composed of relief organizations, will form on Commonwealth Avenue, between Clarendon and Dartmouth streets. A prominent part of this section will be the Special Aid Society, which is to be led by the Brookline members. The Brookline branch will form at 12:30 on the north side of Commonwealth Avenue at Exeter Street.

Section C is to comprise patriotic organizations and women's clubs. This section will form on Commonwealth Avenue at Exeter and Gloucester streets.

Section D will be made up of colleges and schools, who will gather on Commonwealth Avenue between Gloucester Street and Massachusetts Avenue. All sections will form at 1:45 p. m., instead of 12:30 o'clock as previously announced.

Drive to Be Forced

Michigan War Board Plans to Compel Bond Purchases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Michigan, through the State War Preparedness Board, will begin the drive for the Third Liberty Loan on April 6, the anniversary of this country's entrance into the war, by measures which are felt here to be in a degree a practical conscription of wealth.

The War Board has appointed committees in each county of the State which will list the resources of all prospective bond purchasers. Salesmen will visit these firms and individuals and issue blue service cards to all who purchase the arbitrary quota assigned to them.

Names of those who fail to purchase the full amount they are assessed will be published, in an attempt to force subscription. This plan was first tried out in the state capital, Lansing, where the names of 14 prominent citizens were published in the local paper as "slackers" when they failed to subscribe for as many Liberty Loan bonds of the second issue as a self-appointed committee assessed them.

The way in which, in certain instances, campaigns have been waged in Michigan has already brought forth criticism. In Sault Ste. Marie a Red Cross organization started a civil suit and forced collection of a pledge which was renounced when the citizen, a hotel keeper, took offense at the domineering manner of the collector.

Camp Meade Troops Reach Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Md.—The 12,000 troops which left Camp Meade yesterday morning for Baltimore, to participate in the celebration of the anniversary of the entry of the United States into the war, and to be reviewed by President Wilson, arrived here today. They will camp in various parks until parade time tomorrow.

Theoretically the troops came to Baltimore to protect it from a threatened attack by the German Army. Maj.-Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, commanding the seventy-ninth division, is in constant touch by wireless from his headquarters at Clifton Park with the brigade commanders, working out military problems.

Public Library to Close

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Central Library and branch libraries will close at 11 a. m. and reopen at 6 p. m. tomorrow, in order that the employees may take part in the All-America parade, according to an announcement made Thursday by Charles F. D. Belton, librarian of the Boston Public Library.

Women to Make Addresses

BOSTON, Mass.—Representatives of the speakers bureau of the women's Liberty Loan committee will address mass meetings within the next two weeks in behalf of the third Liberty Loan in every city and town in Massachusetts, having a local Liberty Loan committee. A set of tours has been arranged under the direction of Mrs. Edmund M. Parker, chairman of the bureau, whereby each of the speakers will be able to visit several communities on one trip.

Secretary Daniels' Boston Visit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, will stay in Boston several days, when he comes here for the military parade to be held April 19 as a part of the Liberty Loan campaign. Mayor Peters said Thursday that Secretary Daniels would visit the Fore River Shipyard at Quincy, the Victory Plant at Squantum, the Charlestown Navy Yard, the Harvard Radio School and other centers of war activity. He also will address several meetings.

HOG ISLAND BLAME LAID TO ENGINEER

Former Chairman of Shipping Board Testifies That Signing of Contracts Was Held Up by Corporation Demand for Fee

WASHINGTON, D. C.—William Denman, formerly chairman of the Shipping Board, testifying today before the Senate Commerce Committee at his own request, placed the blame for delay in beginning construction at the Hog Island (Pa.) shipyard, on H. D. H. Connick, engineer for the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, who, he said, endeavored to get the Shipping Board to enter into a contract by which the corporation would receive a fee of from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

Mr. Denman said he and his associates on the Shipping Board believed the fee too large and delayed signing the contract.

"It is greatly to the credit of the men who succeeded us that this fee demanded by Mr. Connick was greatly reduced," said Mr. Denman.

Japan Takes Steamers

Small Fleet to Be Turned Over to United States

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Seattle office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, a Japanese steamship company, announced yesterday that it had received a cablegram from Tokyo, saying the Japanese Government had commandeered nine of the company's steamers to be turned over to the United States Government.

The company said the commandeered boats would total approximately 60,000 dead weight tons. According to Lloyd's register, the boats total 38,820 tons.

The boats are to be turned over to the United States Government in exchange for steel plates to be used in the construction of new Japanese ships. The boats are freighters and have been plying between Japan and India.

BRITISH TANK ON BOSTON STREETS

Britannia, Modern War Machine, Is Viewed by Thousands, as It Tours the City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The British tank Britannia, which has been service on the western war front, arrived in this city at noon today, coming by rail from Hartford, Conn., where it was exhibited on Thursday. It is armed with six Vickers machine guns. The tank is commanded by Capt. Richard Haigh, who joined the tank corps in 1916, and who is a recognized authority on tank warfare. The machine has a speed of six or seven miles an hour, and is propelled by a Daimler gas engine of 200 horsepower. It can climb obstructions eight feet in height, and the broad bearing service distributes its weight so evenly that its 30 tons pressure is about equal to that of a man walking. It is steered by varying the speeds of its two continuous tractor bands, and is covered with heavy steel plates, which can be penetrated only by shells of three-inch diameter, or larger. When engaged in warfare, the Britannia carries a crew of seven men, all of whom have had active service, and some of whom have won military crosses for gallantry in tank attacks.

After the big machine was unloaded from the flat cars, outside the South Station, it made a short tour of some of the principal business streets, and later was reviewed in front of the State House by prominent officials. These included: Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the northeastern department, Mayor Peters of Boston, and Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood of the first naval district, who later boarded the tank, which proceeded to Charlestown, and thence to the top of Bunker Hill. Miss Blanche Bates, who is playing in the British-Canadian recruiting play, "Getting Together," was also a member of the party.

If there is time enough this afternoon the tank will be placed aboard cars and will be sent to Lynn, Mass., where it will participate in the big Liberty Loan parade to be held there. It will return to Boston on Saturday, and will be a feature of the Liberty Loan parade here.

During its tour of the city the Britannia will be followed by an automobile truck containing British-Canadian recruiting officials, and an effort will be made to sign up men for the British and Canadian armies.

EVENTS WATCHED FOR PRO-GERMAN EFFORTS

Officials who are closely watching for pro-German activities in the United States get new evidence daily. Among the latest events that are being observed to determine whether they give any ground for suspicion are the following:

A fire of suspicious origin which consumed several hundred thousand feet of lumber and did damage estimated at more than \$150,000 at the plant of the Narragansett Machine Company, Vale Street, Pawtucket, Thursday night. The establishment is engaged on orders for the United States Government, making machinery for munitions plants and balloon winches.

A fire in Worcester, Mass., which did an estimated damage of \$200,000 in the business block at 274 Main Street, Thursday night. It was several hours

before it was under control. The cause of the fire is unknown, but will be investigated.

Fire of supposed incendiary origin early today destroyed the five buildings of the W. H. Osborne Company cannery plant at Honeoye Falls, 20 miles from Rochester, N. Y., involving a loss of \$100,000. In the buildings were stored \$20,000 worth of seed peas and \$10,000 worth of seed corn.

BIRTHPLACE OF DANIEL WEBSTER

State of New Hampshire to Take Over Property and Care for It in the Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALISBURY, N. H.—The birthplace of Daniel Webster in this town will be deeded to the State of New Hampshire when the Governor's executive council meets Friday, April 12. The recent Legislature authorized the Governor to accept for the State a gift of this property, whenever the Webster Birthplace Association which owns it, should desire to turn it over.

For several years the association, of which the leading members were former United States Senator William E. Chandler, Chief Justice Frank N. Parsons of the Supreme Court and Clarence E. Cuff, director of the Public Service Reserve, worked to get ownership of the property and to restore its former appearance as much as possible.

Daniel Webster was born in Salisbury, Jan. 18, 1782. He was a Congressman from New Hampshire from 1813 to 1817 and from Massachusetts from 1823 to 1827 and a Senator from Massachusetts from 1829 to 1840. He left the Senate to become Secretary of State from 1840 to 1843, was Senator again from 1845 to 1850 and again left the Senate to become Secretary from 1850 to 1852.

The Webster Association expresses the following sentiment in making the gift to the State of the birthplace: "At any time it would be eminently proper for the State to accept the care and custody of the birthplace of our most distinguished son and America's greatest constructive statesman. It is especially fitting now, since the great world struggle is to determine whether the national spirit of freedom and democracy which Webster did so much to make the fundamental idea of this nation, is to continue or be another temporary dream of the ages."

"Understanding and appreciating, as perhaps no other nation in the world has done, the justice and beneficence of Webster's theory, as the State takes this birthplace, agreeing ever to guard and keep it so the people of this State should take the great cause of freedom and democracy, which it typifies and resolutely determine ever to guard and keep them."

"Dedicated to this purpose and consecrated to these ideals, there is but one thing for the sons and daughters of New Hampshire to do and that is to keep their faces toward the present struggle until it is wholly and fully won as Webster would have it won."

An own cousin of Webster, Mrs. Mary Jane Wheeler, resides in Canterbury, where she was born and always has lived.

PATRIOTIC GUILD CRITICIZED

BOSTON, Mass.—The following statement signed by Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and George H. Lyman, chairman of the subcommittee on Solicitation of Funds for Patriotic Purposes, was issued last evening:

"It has been announced in the press that Col. Theodore Roosevelt is to speak in Boston on Thursday, April 11, at the Park Theater, under the auspices of the National Patriotic Guild, which is to present what is advertised as a 'patriotic entertainment.' Mr. Roosevelt, when interviewed by telephone at his residence in Oyster Bay last evening denied making any arrangement to speak in Boston on that date, or on that occasion, and any announcement that he was to do so was made without any authority whatever from him."

"In reference to the National Patriotic Guild, promoted by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Vroom, we wish to state that we have not been furnished with any information that leads us to believe that there is the slightest need for this organization in Massachusetts."

LIBRARY TO OPEN SUNDAY

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The Widener Memorial Library at Harvard will open next Sunday for the first time in nearly three months. Since Jan. 20, when fuel regulations led the university to close down many of its buildings, the university library has been closed each Sunday, and the students have been unable to use any of the books in the building for week-end study. The library will not be closed until 10 p. m. on Sundays from now on.

STEEL OFFICIAL EXAMINED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Eugene Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, was examined by the Senate Military Committee today regarding production under government contracts which his concern holds, of artillery for the ordnance department.

GERMAN PASTOR ARRESTED

MENOMINEE, Mich.—The Rev. C. H. Auerswald, pastor of the German Lutheran Church here, is under arrest, charged with making seditious remarks, in connection with the sinking of the Tuscania.

WESTERN UNION NOTICE

BOSTON, Mass.—The Western Union Telegraph Company makes the following announcement: Spain: All messages, except those for Bilbao, Barcelona, and Vigo are subject to indefinite delay.

DRAFT QUOTA FOR APRIL TO BE LARGE

Orders for Mobilization Will Go to State Governors—Drawings Will Be Made Gradually to Conserve Industry

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Orders for the mobilization of the first large number of men of the second draft will go out soon to the governors of the states. Fifteen thousand men of the second draft now are mobilizing, and the April call about to go out will represent probably more than the month's proportion of the 800,000 men who, it previously has been announced, will be called during the remaining nine months of the year.

To call the 800,000 in equal monthly increments would mobilize them at about a rate of 90,000 a month. However, there is no assurance that this will be a fixed figure, because the flow of men will be determined by the needs of the army in France. As General Pershing may call specially qualified troops, an average of 90,000 a month may be much exceeded or decreased.

It has been announced that the men will be drawn as gradually and in as small numbers as possible, so as not to dislocate industry and particularly agriculture.

So far as possible this plan will be followed. The immediate need of increasing the United States forces in France, however, to meet the German drive in the West is likely to result in calling the men faster than was first supposed.

For that reason the April quota undoubtedly will exceed its normal average. In fact, if the need is pressing, the entire 800,000 might be called in much less than the nine months originally planned.

Photographers Wanted

Government Also Calls for Men for Automobiles

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A call for 400 photographers registered in the draft to mobilize at Madison Barracks, Sackett Harbor, N. Y., April 15, was sent out to 15 states today by Provost Marshal-General Crowder. They will be put into the air service. The photographers will be asked to volunteer for the work, but, if enough registrants do not come forward, some will be inducted into the service.

A call also was issued for 2825 registrants to be given a two months' course in automobile driving and repairing and other mechanical work. Local boards of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas were directed to furnish these men. Connecticut is required to send 230 men to Parker Memorial, Boston, and 250 to the Wentworth Institute, Boston. Massachusetts must send 250 to the Wentworth Institute.

POLISH MISSION DUE IN BOSTON SATURDAY

BOSTON, Mass.—Arrangements are completed for the arrival in this city on Saturday morning of the Polish Mission, Major Kozlowski, Capt. Henrik Wagner, Capt. Edward G. Rodzi, Prince Ponitowski and Count Orlovski, who are due to arrive at the South Terminal Station at 10:15 o'clock, and who will be met by a delegation of city officials headed by Mayor Peters and representatives of the Polish Mission recruiting station at 220 Hanover Street.

The official party will march through some of the business streets, headed by a band, and breakfast will be served at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Later the members will be received by Governor McCall at the State House, and from his stand will review the Liberty Loan parade.

In the afternoon the mission will go to Providence, R. I., where it will be received by representatives of the State of Rhode Island, and in the evening a mass meeting in the interests of recruiting will be held.

The mission is endeavoring to secure 50,000 recruits for the Polish Army in France.

STAFF FOR GENERAL FOCH RECOMMENDED

BOSTON, Mass.—In an article contained in the Harvard Crimson, Maj. Robert M. Johnson, professor of military history at Harvard College, advocates the selection of a general staff for General Foch, and says that his appointment as supreme commander



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MR. LENROOT WILL BACK PRESIDENT

Wisconsin Senator-Elect Promises Support to Mr. Wilson in War Measures—He Says Socialist Vote Was Too Large

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—United States Senator-elect Irvine L. Lenroot declared in a statement today that he would support President Wilson in the Senate as he did in the House in all measures helpful in the prosecution of the war.

He said that Victor L. Berger, the Socialist candidate, received too many votes and that the campaign of patriotic education must go on. "But the combined loyalty vote demonstrates beyond all question the loyalty of Wisconsin as a State," he said. "I hope all Republicans and Democrats will now again work together shoulder to shoulder and make the third Liberty Loan campaign the most successful of any we have had."

Berger Speech in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill.—Victor Berger of Milwaukee, who is under indictment for violation of the Espionage Act, is one of the speakers on a program announced for a Socialist meeting on the Northwest Side Sunday afternoon. German songs also are to be given. The meeting is under the auspices of the Young People's Socialistic League.

BOSTON WAR GARDENS

BOSTON, Mass.—Three weeks ahead of the start last year, the "war gardens" of the City of Boston are being prepared for early planting in the Scarsboro Hill section. Victor A. Heath, chairman of the Boston Public Safety Committee, urges additional donations of land for the gardens this year to take care of the large number who desire to increase the food supply in this way.

HAWAIIAN LOAN QUOTA

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Hawaii's quota for the Third Liberty Loan is estimated at about \$4,000,000.

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CAMP DEVENS TO
BEGIN RECRUITING

Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges and Colonel Stewart of Staff Insect Artillery Range and Watch Firing of the Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—According to advices received here, recruiting for the seventy-sixth division will be commenced about April 20, and all new men received will be assigned to the depot brigade. Whether these recruits sent in by the various states within the past week will remain in the depot brigade or be transferred to the division is not as yet known. Officers here expect that more men in Class I are to be called on and that other calls will be issued at short intervals. The machinery of the examining board and equipping system of the depot brigade is now working so smoothly that many recruits could be easily handled each week.

Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, in command of the cantonment, and Colonel Stewart, chief of staff, inspected the artillery range on Thursday, and watched the firing of the men. This afternoon it is planned to make an inspection of the training trenches.

Men of the depot brigade, and second, third and fourth, and three hundred and fourth infantry regiments spent Thursday afternoon in tactical marching, and sections of Groton, Shirley, Harvard, and Lunenburg were visited. Regimental headquarters were for a time established by Col. J. S. Herron at Still River Station, and the regiment scattered to cover its territory for an advance.

One detail represented the enemy, and made an effort to penetrate the lines, and various problems were satisfactorily worked out.

Forty-six promotions, of which 42 comprise officers in the depot brigade, have been made, and among the number is that of Capt. George C. Donaldson, commander of the eighth battalion, who has been made major. He went to the Mexican border with Company H of the old eighth regiment, and from 1902 until 1905 he was a member of Company E of the same regiment. His home is in South Hamilton, Mass., and he was graduated from Boston University in 1903.

On Saturday a delegation of 500 men from the ammunition train will go to Worcester, Mass., where they will participate in a Liberty Loan parade. Major-General Hodges addressed the Fitchburg (Mass.) Chamber of Commerce last night, speaking on "Our Present Duty."

A convoy train of 10 army trucks, the first consignment of Liberty motors for the quartermaster corps here, has arrived, coming from Lima, O., where it left on March 21. On its way the train stopped at a point of embarkation and secured a cargo of war supplies. The trucks were in charge of First Lieut. James B. Moody Jr. and Second Lieut. Arthur H. Anderson. In all, 162 trucks for general army purposes are expected here.

Entertainment for Sailors
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Designed as a "Happy Hour," the first of a series of bi-weekly gatherings was held at Commonwealth Pier on Thursday evening, with a large number of sailors from the receiving ship participating in a variety of events arranged under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. The affair included a variety of contests and recreational games, the object being to give each sailor an opportunity to participate in the good time. A new game called "swat-tag" was introduced, and furnished much amusement, and for more than an hour a general good time prevailed.

Now that the baseball season is near at hand, plans are being formulated for organizing several teams among the sailors, and from time to time games will be played between different organizations stationed at the pier. Classes along various athletic lines have been started, and it is planned to give the men entertainment which will be really worth while.

Harvard Club Patriotic Rally
BOSTON, Mass.—Lieut. Harry G. Milson of the Canadian Army addressed members of the Harvard Club at a patriotic rally held on Thursday evening, speaking particularly of the need of hastening along the building of ships at the present time. The program was arranged by the war-service unit, and war songs were sung at intervals. A guard from the Harvard regiment performed honors to the flag, and motion pictures were shown of the American Army at Camp Devens, and the French Army overseas. Silent talks giving government messages and information on subjects of current importance were thrown on a screen, and among the guests were Capt. C. C. Marsh, chief of staff of the first naval district, Capt. S. H. Dickson from Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., and Odin Roberts, president of the Harvard Club. Arthur J. Garceau was chairman of the entertainment committee.

Motor Trucks for Camp Devens
WORCESTER, Mass.—Ten of the first Liberty motor trucks en route from Lima, Ohio, to Camp Devens stopped here last night. They were in command of Lieut. J. B. Moody Jr., and manned by members of the three hundred first supply train at Camp Devens. The men made their headquarters in the Y. M. C. A., during their stay. The trucks have been on the road since March 21 and with the exception of a broken spring on one of the machines they got along fine.

HEARING ON LABOR INCREASE
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Following the adjournment of the Senate next Wednesday the judiciary committee of that

body will hold a public hearing on the bill to prohibit night work of women and minors, despite the fact that the committee will be unable to report the bill under the rules, as Wednesday is the last day for such action. Only by unanimous consent could the bill be reported on the same day as the hearing, and one Senator has refused to consent to rushing the bill through.

MUSIC

Sedalia Singers
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—In Jordan Hall on Thursday evening, a quartet of women from the Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial Institute in Sedalia, N. C., gave a concert for the benefit of the building fund of the school. They comprised Miss Leonora Wheeler, Miss Madge Wittel, Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown and Miss Ghretta Scott. Mrs. Brown is the principal of the school; the other members are pupils. The quartet presented four groups of part songs, chiefly Negro spirituals, arranged for women's voices, including: "I'm Going to Do All I Can for My Lord," "Cross Jordan in a Calm Time," "Po' Lil' Lamb" and "Singing With the Sword in Ma' Hand."

Miss Wheeler, the first soprano, sang a group of solos. Mrs. Brown made an address, telling how the classes which she started 16 years ago in a church in the rural community of Sedalia, have grown into an institution with a number of buildings and with equipment for the teaching of vocations to a large group of Negro boys and girls.

The Sedalia singers were assisted in their program by Roland W. Hayes, the accomplished Negro tenor, who presented, with William S. Lawrence as his accompanist, four selections from the familiar concert repertory, including Canio's aria from "Pagliacci," and some short songs as recit numbers.

NEBRASKA SENATE FOR
TEACHING OF GERMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—The State Senate, by a vote of 18 to 13, rejected a request from the State Council of Defense for an indorsement of its order to school authorities that they shall not permit German or other foreign languages to be taught in elementary grades, private, or denominational schools, and that all instruction, whether secular or religious, shall be given in English during the war. Action followed a two-hour debate in which the declaration of the preamble that the teaching of German exerts a baneful influence was attacked, and protests entered against the desire of the Council of Defense to prevent sermons and Sunday school instruction in German on the ground that this was the bridge over which many crossed to Americanism.

The House was asked to pass a resolution commending the State Council for its patriotic and untiring efforts in the national defense, but it went over under objections by a German-born member.

PERSIANS SAID TO
SEEK MODUS VIVENDI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Little information has been received recently from Persia touching political events at Teheran. In some diplomatic circles there is a suspicion that German intrigue is having a strong influence. Officially, but in a roundabout way, it is learned that a deputation of Christians and Moslems from Urumiah has petitioned the Governor-General of Tabriz to send a mixed commission to endeavor to establish a modus vivendi at Urumiah. The members probably will be the Dargazars of Tabriz and Selmas, the Armenian Bishop of Tabriz, a representative of the Democratic Party, Mr. Shipley, and until recently His Majesty's Consul, who will represent the Consular Corps. The French Minister has indorsed the movement.

CREEL COMMITTEE
WORK DEFENDED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Committee on Public Information has taken part in "no activity which it is ashamed to reveal" and has "sent no dollar on a futile errand," George Creel, chairman of the committee, declared in an address here on Thursday night before the Economic Club.

Speaking on "Public Opinion and the War," Mr. Creel asserted that "this fight for public opinion is the business of the Committee on Public Information" and that he felt "the press is commencing to realize our honesty of purpose and the military experts are growing to have an increasing faith in the power of absolute frankness."

Referring to the committee's work in other lands, Mr. Creel said that "no paper is subsidized, no official is bought and no corruption is employed."

Declaring that he did not favor the enactment of a censorship law, he said that "we do not have to conceal reverses, because we do not have to fear for the courage of America."

FORUMS CONGRESS
FOR WAR CAMPAIGN

Gathering of Leaders of Movement in New England to Plan to Arouse the People to Full Sense of Responsibility

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Forum activity again takes a prominent place on the calendar when on the significant democracy date of April 19 the New England Congress of Forums holds its second annual meeting in all-day session at Ford Hall, the rostrum of which gave the first impetus to the now country-wide forum movement and which has apparently achieved and maintained a rather lasting honor as the worthy parent of all that have followed.

In the United States and Canada there are between 200 and 300 community forums, 100 of which are definitely organized as members of the Open Forum National Council, and 25 of which make up the New England Congress of Forums. All of these direct their undertakings beneath the official slogan, "Let There Be Light."

The big purpose of this approach-gathering as printed on the advance-notice postal card reads thus: "A campaign will be launched to put an open forum in every community of New England that every man and woman in America may be aroused to a full sense of responsibility in this 'war, our war.'"

"The ideal forum is described as one founded upon a group of representative citizens of all sorts and classes, having a neutral meeting place which will not stir prejudice or arouse distrust; a place where nothing offensive to race, class or creed will be allowed; an institution which will be self-supporting and serving its whole community, not any particular class in that community."

The program for the 19th is in three sections: a business meeting in the morning; a discussion and determining of plans for the proposed campaign in the afternoon; and a mass meeting in the evening.

George W. Coleman, president of the New England Congress of Forums, is spending two or three months in England, Scotland and along the whole western battle front for the express purpose of being able to speak with the authority of a man who knows when he addresses the many forums of this country this summer.

With the intention of organizing forums in every community of these six states and of having each forum hold six or more meetings, the meetings which these especially prepared speakers will address will number up into the thousands. This work will begin immediately after Mr. Coleman's return. Mr. Coleman himself will spend the month of June in the larger cities of New England, and following that will take about six months addressing similar gatherings from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Here then are definite plans being made for the long-needed getting-together of American citizens, where dependable information can be heard; where the great national and international topics will be intelligently and interestingly handled; where all classes, races and creeds may assemble on one free civic ground and ask questions, express opinions and unite in accomplishing democracy's highest ideals.

PROHIBITION URGED
UPON THE PRESIDENT

BOSTON, Mass.—After citing the fact that 11 states have ratified the Prohibition Amendment, the executive committee of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches adopted resolutions asking the President of the United States to prohibit for the war, the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages. The resolutions are:

"Whereas, the favorable action of the legislatures of 11 States, including Massachusetts, making ratification by the required 36 States of the Amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages, only a question of time;

"And whereas, both the proportion of the legislatures ratifying, and the majorities in the legislatures indicate a large and growing preponderance of public sentiment in favor of prohibition;

"And whereas, the exigencies of the war, demanding the conservation and concentration of all our resources for the gigantic task, require the elimination at once, of the slackening of production, and of the waste of food and of manhood caused by the liquor traffic, therefore, Be it resolved that the executive committee of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, confident that it voices the overwhelming sentiment of its constituency of over 2000 churches of 15 denominations, respectfully petitions the Congress and the President of the United States to prohibit for the war the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages."

"And resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the President, and to our senators and representatives in Congress and be given to the press."

GERMAN EFFICIENCY
DEEMED OVER-RATED

BOSTON, Mass.—Prof. T. N. Carver of Harvard told the members of corporation 15 of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Thursday night, that in the fundamentals of production and ingenuity American workers far surpassed the much-vaunted efficiency of Germany. At the same meeting Henry J. Horn, a member of the American Railway Mission to Russia, told of the conditions of the rail-

roads in that country. He expressed appreciation of the work of the Russians and expressed the opinion that as soon as a leader for the mass of the people could be found, the reconstruction of the great empire would be begun.

"German efficiency," said Prof. Carver, "is a term that has been used to charm, to create a feeling of awe. I tell you that their workmen, their technicians, their inventors are not more skilled than our own. In fact they are less so. True, they excel in chemistry and the optical industries, but we beat them in the fundamentals. We produce twice as much per man on the farm. We produce many times the coal and iron, yet we marvel at Germany's ability to keep an army at the front."

REMOVAL REQUESTED
FOR PRO-GERMAN ACTS

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Removal of Capt. R. J. Poulsen as deputy United States Inspector of Hulls and Boilers at Seattle, Wash., has been requested of Washington officials by federal authorities here as a result of testimony given by Capt. Poulsen at the trial of a group of Hindus and others charged with conspiring to foment revolution against British rule in India.

Government officials charge that in 1914 Poulsen, as master of the steamer Mazatlan, delivered to the German cruiser Leipzig a cargo of coal while the vessels were on the high seas, an act in violation of an agreement between the United States officials here and the German consul general.

Poulsen testified that his vessel's cargo of coal was placed on lighters at a Mexican port and left there. He admitted that he met the cruiser and that two boxes which he supposed contained food were put on board the Leipzig.

Capt. Poulsen said he was born in Germany but is a naturalized citizen of the United States.

CABLE COMPANIES
VALUATION ORDERED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today ordered a physical valuation of 45 telegraph and cable companies' property and their financial condition, similar to the valuation proceedings of railroads under way for several years.

The inquiry is understood to be undertaken principally to assist the commission in passing on rate questions and includes the Postal Telegraph Company and a number of its subsidiaries, the Commercial Cable Company of New York, the Mackay Telegraph & Cable Company, with several subsidiaries, the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk, the New England, the Kansas, the American District, the Lehigh and the Chicago, Milwaukee & Lake Superior telegraph companies. The Western Union is not included.

ORDER TO STOP UNFAIR
LUMBER METHODS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Trade Commission has ordered 97 lumber companies in the West to desist from unfair methods of competition. The order applies also to Luke W. Boyce, a Minneapolis detective. Procuring by bad faith or subterfuge of information intended only for bona fide customers of mail-order houses, furnishing to Platt B. Walker of Minneapolis, publisher of the Mississippi Valley Lumberman, of names of persons selling to mail-order concerns to enable him to interfere with the free purchase of supplies by those concerns, the employment of Boyce to obtain the business secrets of mail-order firms and the following of mail-order salesmen to embarrass them in their business dealings, were forbidden in the future by the commission.

ELECTRIC PLANT
ABANDONMENT URGED

WESTFIELD, Mass.—Following a thorough investigation of the condition of the local electrical plant, operated by the town, the appropriations committee has decided against further operation of the plant, and recommends the purchase of electricity from the Turners Falls Power & Electric Company. This recommendation will be presented at the adjourned annual town meeting next Monday. Main factors considered to be responsible for the decision are the fact that the gas department of the town needs the equipment being used by the electric plant and that an appropriation of \$125,000 would be necessary to continue under the present plan.

LEAGUE NOT INDORSED
BY PRESIDENT WILSON

LINCOLN, Neb.—President Wilson has not given his indorsement to the Non-Partisan League, the President's secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, stated in a telegram to R. M. Joyce, president of the Nebraska Council of Defense, in reply to an inquiry from the council. The inquiry was made, it was said, at the office of the council because promoters of the league had indorsed the league's work. "The President gives indorsement to no organization," Secretary Tumulty's telegram said.

GOVERNOR EDGE CANDIDATE

TRENTON, N. J.—Gov. W. E. Edge today announced his candidacy for United States senator. He will go before the Republican primaries next September seeking the nomination as successor to David Baird, whom he appointed to serve the unexpired term of Senator William Hughes, which runs until March 3 next.

FISH PRICES ARE
SOMEWHAT LOWER

Altered Situation in the Industry Since United States District Attorney Filed Bill Charging Sherman Act Violations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Fish prices in Boston are comparatively low this month, especially when the record prices of last winter or the corresponding quotations of last year are recalled, but the fish situation in this city has been considerably altered since the United States district attorney filed a bill in equity in June, 1917, charging the fish dealers on the state-owned pier in South Boston with violations of the Sherman Act.

Attention of the public was focused on the fish business this year when the Food Administration incessantly urged the people to substitute fish for meats. Two fish days were instituted, and fish sales increased. During the winter months several high records were reached, particularly when cod sold around 28 cents a pound wholesale.

Repeated inquiries at the Fish Pier at that time brought the stock reply of the dealers that the trouble and blame for the high prices rested with "supply and demand." Public interest became so aroused over these abnormally high prices, bringing an additional burden for the public to bear when the war was requiring financial support in various ways, that a legislative inquiry into the fish trade of Boston was started. On March 20, the case was brought up in the State House, and the revelations of the fish trade in Boston began.

About two years ago a Boston Fish Pier Corporation was formed and a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed by officials of both the new company and the slightly older Bay State Fishing Company, that the object was to centralize the sale of fish as the fishing company had centralized the production of fish. When inquiry was made whether the public should expect lower prices as a result of the two combinations, the reply was the same "if the rule of supply and demand works right." But since then the price of fish has not decreased unusually, except during the present week.

At a recent hearing at the State House during the fish investigation, it was brought out that one company on the pier had paid a total amount of 940 per cent dividends on common and 45 per cent on preferred stock during a period of 5½ years. On Jan. 25, 1917, this company declared a 200 per cent dividend on common stock. On the same day steak cod was about 15 cents a pound wholesale. Since March 5, 1918, to April 4, the price of steak cod has dropped, wholesale from 11 cents to eight cents. In the corresponding period of 1917, steak cod went from about 13 cents a pound to about 11 cents a pound. How much the law of "supply and demand" has regulated the fish prices is a subject of considerable conjecture along the water front, especially as only a slight reduction was noted the first of this week when more than 3,000,000 pounds of fish were landed and more than 1,000,000 carried over to the next day for salting.

COMBATING GERMAN
INFLUENCE IN MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—At the request of the foreign division of the United States Committee on Public Information and of the British Government through its representatives in Mexico, a motion picture called "The Eagle's Eye," depicting German enemy activity in the United States, is to be shown at different points in Mexico for the purpose of counteracting German propaganda in that country, according to W. J. Flynn, former chief of the United States Secret Service.

Former Chief Flynn says also that French, British and Italian consuls in Mexico have leased theaters where the picture will be shown and that it is expected that other pictures of the same kind will be made and shown there.

"The Eagle's Eye" is based, he says, on twenty cases of German intrigue and espionage in the United States, one of which was an attempt to blow up the Hotel Ansonia, New York, in which were gathered 700 American naval officers about a year ago.

HOME GARDENS ARE
AGAIN BEING URGED

BOSTON, Mass.—Home gardens as a means of aiding in the world's food supply are being urged upon students of the department of university extension of the State Board of Education, James A. Moyer, director. In a letter being sent to all pupils the statement is made that 600,000 experienced trained farm workers have been called from the farm to the war, an army that lined up single file would reach from Boston to Richmond, Va. It is therefore necessary that every one who has a little ground utilize it in the production of food. Gardeners who were not over-successful last year are requested not to let discouragement rule them but turn the failures of last year into success this year.

UNIVERSITY TEACHERS
SOCIETY MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Industrial education is receiving particular attention from the members of the Brown University Teachers Association which is holding its annual meet-

ing at the university today. On the program of the opening session this afternoon was Payson Smith, commissioner of education in Massachusetts, whose subject was war emergency training for drafted men. The deputy commissioner of education of Massachusetts in charge of vocational schools, Robert O. Small, is on the program for this evening's dinner, and will speak on compulsory, continuation and part-time schools. Harry B. Smith, agent for New York State of the Federal Board of Vocational Education, will speak also. Speakers for this afternoon were Stanley H. Holmes, superintendent of schools in New Britain, Conn., who spoke on vocational education in that city, and Robert J. Fuller, superintendent of schools in North Attleboro, who talked on the significance of the Smith-Hughes bill.

Tomorrow there will be an address by J. F. Scully, superintendent of schools in Brockton, on the junior high school. This will be followed by departmental meetings including elementary schools, English, German, history, mathematics and general science.

FORD HALL MEETING
TOPIC IS RAILWAYS

BOSTON, Mass.—In a statement at the Ford Hall town meeting last evening, William C. Ewing of the Wells Memorial Institute, declaring that the only cure for the street railway situation in this State was public control.

Mr. Ewing took the position that lack of confidence on the part of investors, the public and employees was the chief difficulty in the railway situation. "The trouble is that too many public service corporations have not dealt squarely with the public," said Mr. Ewing. He believed the "service-at-cost" plan is the most promising remedy for the Elevated.

Patrick J. Sullivan, president of the Bay State Street Railway Company, took exception to the statement of Mr. Ewing that one or two directors, principally bankers, dominated the policies of all transportation corporations. Mr. Sullivan predicted a higher fare for Boston under the "service-at-cost" plan, averring that it was the history of all wars that they bring a permanency into the cost of living.

HONORS AWARDED
TO BREAD-MAKERS

NEWTON, Mass.—Honors to bread-makers have been awarded by the public schools of Newton. On March 22 a bread-making contest was held at the Newton Vocational High School with prizes for the best loaves of bread, for the best compositions on the history of bread making and on war breads. The prizes have since been awarded and are announced as follows:

Bread-Making Prizes—Misses D. Semple, N. Seaver, E. Reagan, I. Hudson, A. Cushing.

Honorable Mention—Misses G. Cooney, J. Cooper, M. Stimpson, E. Holloway, M. Bingham, R. Houlihan. Bread Composition Prizes—Misses D. Grant, M. Huntins, H. Swaine, G. Bowdoin, L. Dutch.

Honorable Mention—Misses J. Cooper, F. Pollich, M. Stimpson, I. Hudson.

COLBY ACADEMY ALUMNI

BOSTON, Mass.—The biennial reunion and dinner of the Colby Academy Association of New London, N. H., was held at the Copley Square Hotel Thursday evening. The following officers were elected: William D. Wyman '80, president; James H. Burpee '62, Sherman L. Whipple '77, James G. Harris '95, Arthur F. Newell '08, Chaucey E. Wheeler '05, Fred E. Everett '96, and Ernest G. Hapgood '97, vice-presidents; Arthur Smith '95, treasurer, and Mrs. Ruth Page Ronald, secretary. The Rev. Charles L. Page '80, formerly of the Dudley Street Baptist Church, has been appointed executive secretary of the academy.

SHEEP FROM IDAHO ORDERED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Local farmers have expressed so much interest in the project of sheep raising, that H. E. Haslett, United States Government sheep expert, who has been conferring with the farmers of this district on the plan, has ordered 125 Shropshire sheep from Idaho. One farmer has contracted to buy 75 of them at \$35 a head, unshorn. The shipment is expected by next month. Mr. Haslett explains that these sheep are from the same flock which took the grand prize at the live stock show in Chicago last December.

FOOD BENEFITS ARE SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Henry B. Endicott, State Food Administrator, has requested John N. Cole, chairman of the Massachusetts Waterways Commission, to confine expenditures for harbor improvements this year to localities where the conservation and increase in the supply of fish for food will be most benefited. Such a course is deemed necessary as a war measure.

BROOKS HOUSE ASSOCIATION

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Members of the Phillips Brooks House Association of Harvard University will hold their annual meeting tonight at the Colonial Club when reports of officers will be read and new officials inaugurated.

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TECH PLANNING
NEW BUILDINGS

Increase in Use by United States Government Calls for Construction Work of \$100,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—War activities have increased so rapidly at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, that construction work of about \$100,000 is necessary, according to an announcement today. Provision of facilities for training is not the only way in which the institute has come to the aid of the nation during the war, as the list of Technology men in service, April 1, lists 2070 men.

A statement from the institute telling of the construction plans says: "These new items are made necessary by the presence at Technology of the United States Government schools, whose pupils number about 2000. It is interesting to see that the school which till last year had never established even dormitories for its own students now has well-furnished permanent houses for them and is caring for the men in the government schools."

"The latest improvement of the grounds consists in the removal of the railway track which paralleled Massachusetts Avenue from Vassar Street to Amherst. This was kept in place for the purpose of transporting conveniently the materials for the new Pratt School of Naval Architecture. The decision of the Priority Board with reference to materials for this great edifice will delay its construction, so the removal of the track has been accomplished. The space along the avenue will be utilized for a baseball field and other sports and will furnish another level area on which the 2500 men in uniform at Technology may practice their calisthenics and march in their daily military exercises.

"At present there is under construction along the Ames Street side of the grounds a barracks for the naval aviators. This was started last week and by the end of this week will be practically ready for occupancy."

"In order to care for the refectory needs of the constantly increasing detachment of naval men as well as for the swelling number of army aviators, some additions have been made to the Walker Memorial. At the back of the building a wooden ell will furnish additional kitchen facilities together with more refrigeration, while a little cabin built on the eastern terrace of the memorial will provide more room for machinery in the handling of dishes, etc. Meanwhile the building becomes more and more at the service to the Government through the use of the bowling alleys and adjoining basement rooms for storage purposes.

On next Monday morning ground will be broken for the new seaplane hangar, which is to conform in every particular to navy specifications, and will cost some \$45,000.

PROF. W. H. TAFT TO SPEAK

BOSTON, Mass.—"The Great War," will be the subject of an address to be delivered by Prof. William H. Taft at meeting of the Boston Bank Officers Association, to be held in Symphony Hall, Wednesday evening, April 17. Madame Scotney and Howard White will sing and an organ recital will be given by Ernest Mitchell.

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DECEPTION LAID TO LIQUOR UNIONS

So-Called "Liberty Leagues" of
Brewers and Bartenders Said
to Be Camouflage in the In-
terest of the Wet Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A pamphlet to be used in the campaign of the Minnesota Dry Federation, which is working for the adoption of the constitutional amendments, state and national, at the next session of the Legislature, tells of the deception used by brewers and bartenders unions in their fight against prohibition, and gives letters from trades union leaders in many dry states telling of their happy experiences with prohibition. The little book is issued by Richard Jones, state senator and campaign manager for the Minnesota Dry Federation, and president of the Trades Union Dry League of America.

"Trades union 'liberty leagues' are the camouflage of the liquor interests," says the pamphlet. "The aim of these leagues is to induce local labor unions to affiliate with them and raise funds to combat prohibition legislation. Should a carpenter's local union, for instance, affiliate with the Trade Union Liberty League, each member of the local pays a per capita tax to fight prohibition. Under the direction of the International Brewery Workers Union, trades union liberty leagues have been formed in many states. In Minnesota the organization is called the Minnesota Trades Union League, and its constitution is in practically the same language as those of other state leagues."

Quotations from letters of union men in several states are given in the pamphlet, including Ernest P. Marsh, president of the Washington federation; John L. Donley, president of the Arizona federation; Otto R. Hartwig, president of the Oregon state body, and many others.

The Denver Labor Bulletin, organ of the Colorado federation, is quoted to the effect that 75 per cent of the union voters formerly wet would vote prohibition, and stating that the condition of working people in Colorado is 50 per cent better under prohibition. From Shreveport, La., the report is given that the union membership doubled and wages increased under 10 years of a dry régime, while a brewery which employed six persons now is an ice factory giving work to 40 union men, at double the wages the brewery paid.

The pamphlet says that the liquor industry employs fewer wage earners in proportion to capital invested than any other industry, and an investigating committee of the National Socialist Party is quoted to the effect that the liquor industry exploits labor to a greater degree than any other industry.

"The American labor movement stands for certain well-defined things," said Senator Jones. "Union men join the trade union dry leagues because they are confident that prohibition will allow the labor movement to grow as it should; because they are sure it will mean prompt payment of dues, higher wages and a better standard of living, and because they will no longer submit to brewery domination of that great economic movement which has been described as the 'firing line of democracy.'"

NATIVE RECRUITING IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

CAPETOWN, South Africa.—The following message has been issued by General Botha to the chiefs, headmen, and people in connection with the South African Native Labor Contingent:

Greetings. For reasons of a purely military nature His Majesty the King, through his Army Council, has intimated to the Union Government that recruiting for the South African Native Labor Contingent should cease forthwith and that no further companies of native laborers should be dispatched overseas. Whilst this decision is most disappointing to all concerned, both Europeans and natives, and especially to those who had been already enlisted and were waiting for the depot for ships to convey them to France, all loyal subjects of the King will readily understand that military exigencies must necessarily entail constant changes of plans during the course of a long war and that there is no alternative but for such changes to be loyally acquiesced in by those concerned, so as to avoid embarrassing His Majesty's Government which, in conjunction with its allies, has its time fully occupied in the consideration of matters vital to the speedy winning of the world-wide conflict.

In conveying this decision to you the Hon. the Prime Minister, General Botha wishes to emphasize how much he and his Government appreciate the loyal and splendid manner in which the chiefs, headmen, and people throughout the Union responded to his original call for recruits for the corps and for the way reinforcements have since come forward, which not only have sufficed to make good all wastage, but have actually increased the strength of the contingent in France, which, at the present time, 15½ months after its inception, numbers some 12,000 men. Altogether about 35,000 men have enlisted in the South African Native Labor Contingent, of which 21,000 proceeded overseas, and in round figures the territorial contribution to the number enlisted is as follows: Cape Province 7,000, Transvaal 13,500, Natal 1,500, Orange Free State 800, Bechuanaland 600, Basutoland 1,500, Swaziland 100.

General Botha also desires to say how much the work and behavior of the corps in France is appreciated by him, and the gratification felt by his

Government for the manner in which the good reputation of South Africa amongst His Majesty's armies overseas has been upheld by its native representatives.

To those men who were already enlisted and who were disappointed in their desire to proceed overseas, the Prime Minister wishes to repeat what was told to them on parade at the Rosebank Depot by the commanding officer of the corps in South Africa, viz., that by coming forward and enlisting they have shown just as much loyalty and desire to serve His Majesty the King and the Empire in its hour of need as their more fortunate comrades, who proceeded overseas before the military situation necessitated the closing down of the corps.

In conclusion, General Botha confidently trusts that by their work and behavior in this country the men who have already returned or who will return in due course from France, will set such an example which cannot but result in the inculcation of discipline and sustained industry amongst the natives throughout the Union.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The British Corporation for the Survey and Registry of Shipping held its annual meeting recently in Glasgow.

Mr. Robert Clark, the chairman, in reviewing the work of the year, said that during that time they had been kept busy on important work, and, while it was impossible publicly to discuss details, he believed when a victorious peace had been established it would be found that ship designing had taken a bigger step forward than would have been likely in a similar period of peace. Mr. Clark then went on to say that the registry of shipping took a pride in its policy of dealing with any design submitted to it, no matter how novel that design might be, and they would continue to carry out that policy. He maintained that important as it was in time of peace that no obstacle should be placed in the way of the best possible design being applied to the production of ships, it was still more important in time of war. Mr. Clark then enumerated various novelties that had been introduced under their classification, such as turret-ships, large single-deckers, stringerless ships, corrugated ships, cylindrical oil tanks, open ferrocement, besides numerous special service designs. All of these types had departed from precedent, and in many cases critics had predicted disaster would follow their adoption, yet, he said, today they were the commonplaces of shipbuilding. Mr. Clark also alluded to the fact that during the past year the society had prepared rules for wooden shipbuilding, which might appear an anachronism, but was due to the enforced revival of the use of wood. They were also, he said, now superintending and giving a provisional class to vessels of ferro-concrete.

The shortage of steel and of skilled labor had necessitated the construction of vessels which could be simply and quickly built, and he believed ferro-concrete would be largely used for small craft.

Mr. Frederick J. Stephen, chairman of the technical committee, also testified to the progress made during the year. He believed 1917 would stand out as a year in which shipbuilding had progressed as far and as fast on unconventional lines as during any previous year. Their new rules, he stated, had assisted in that progress. Technically and practically they had realized their highest expectations. Mr. Stephen went on to say that these rules had been applied to Italy and America, and the American bureau had published them as their standard. Referring to ferro-concrete as a material for shipbuilding, Mr. Stephen said that if some composition more elastic than concrete could be discovered, he had no doubt as to the great possibilities of this form of shipbuilding because the economy in it was practically that which casting had over forging.

HUNTING PRESERVE TO
BECOME STOCK FARM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A 5100-acre tract in Tangipahoa parish, which formerly was the Morris hunting preserve, has been purchased for \$60,000 by W. L. Houlton, lumberman and cattleman of that parish, and will be converted into a stock farm. The tract had been owned by the Morris and Hennen families nearly a century, but was abandoned as a hunting preserve by the Morris heirs about 12 years ago, following a feud between the gamekeepers and poachers.

Pine timber on the tract was sold about five years ago and the greater part now is covered with pine stumpage, though there is considerable marshland and hardwood timber left.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Senior elections for Class Day at Boston University, resulted as follows: Marshal, Marjorie D. Colton, Swampscott; poet, Elsie M. Woodland, Melrose Highlands; orator, Shields Warren, Brookline; valedictorian, Lilah M. Vaughan, Waltham; president, Helen C. Sheehan, Lawrence; statistician, tie between Elise Brecker, Lawrence, and Amy F. Buck, Melrose; Alpha Kappa Psi, a fraternity at the College of Business Administration, has announced the winners of the scholarship prizes offered for last year's work. They are: Thomas J. Barry, Brockton, student having the highest standing in the freshman class of the evening division; W. E. Leidner '19, Jamaica Plain, student having the highest standing in the evening division.

SOLDIERS' PARCEL ORDER EXPLAINED

Restriction on Shipments to Front
Necessary to Conserve Ton-
nage—No Intention, It Is Said,
to Cause Needless Deprivation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department has issued the following statement regarding the restrictions of the shipment of parcels to officers and soldiers in France:

On account of the well-known shortage in shipping, it is necessary to limit shipments to France to things which are absolutely essential for the fighting efficiency of our forces in France. In other words, we must strip for action. It has been found that the shipments of parcels to individual officers and soldiers has assumed enormous proportions, now averaging 250 tons a week, and, by reason of their bulkiness displacing a great amount of important army freight on commercial liners and transports. Because of this, General Pershing found it necessary earnestly to recommend a curtailment in shipping of parcels to France. Based on this recommendation, a board was convened under the direction of the Secretary of War and the Postmaster-General. This board consisted of Otto Praeger, Second Assistant Postmaster-General; Major R. C. Morse Jr., embarkation branch, United States Army; A. J. Passage, National War Work Council Y. M. C. A.; N. C. Pelkey, American Red Cross, and Robert W. Wulf, Committee on War Activities, Knights of Columbus.

In accordance with the recommendations of this board, the following policy has been adopted:

"In future, shipments of any articles to members of the American expeditionary forces abroad will be limited to those articles which have been recommended by the individual to whom they are to be shipped, such request having been approved by his regimental or higher commander. Parcel Post shipments will be accepted by the postoffice authorities, and other shipments by express or freight companies, only upon presentation of the above approved request in each individual case."

It will be seen from these instructions that it is not the desire of the War Department to prohibit shipment by relatives and friends of necessary articles to members of our army in France, but only to restrict such shipments to the needs of the individual as expressed in a request made by him and approved by his commander. In this manner the amount of shipment of such articles will be under control of those in authority in France, yet will deprive no person of any needful article. This action has been taken to meet a most urgent war necessity.

MR. PROTHERO MAKES
APPEAL TO FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

READING, England.—Mr. Prothero, president of the Board of Agriculture, recently addressed a meeting of farmers at Reading. He said he wished to interfere as little as possible from Whitehall with farmers, but he reminded his audience that union was strength, and some control was necessary. He thought the whole nation should regard itself as one great family, bound together for the purpose of victory. He was quite aware of the sacrifice the Government was asking farmers to make, because a 40 years' experience of corn prices had taught them what to consider as their sheet anchor of safety. He asked farmers, however, to consider good farming as that which produced the greatest quantity of food for man and beast.

Mr. Prothero illustrated his point by saying that an acre of moderate grass would produce a yearly return of 120 gallons of milk, which was equal to 1200 pounds of human food. An acre of moderate land planted with potatoes would give a yearly return of five tons per acre, or 11,200 pounds of human food. Pound for pound, Mr. Prothero said, the potato was as good food as milk. One hundred acres of grass would produce food energy for 15 persons, while the same acreage under mangolds would produce food for 35 persons. If wheat were sown, and used for bread and the offals for meat, sufficient food would be produced to feed 200 persons, while under potatoes the yield would be enough for 420 persons, or 28 times as much as if it had been left under grass. If half the amount of potatoes were used for pigs, besides food value for 210 persons, sufficient pig-meat was produced for 45 persons.

Mr. Prothero acknowledged that opposition would come from the dairy and the grass farmer. Their contention, he said, was that if they plowed up their grass they would have to reduce their head of live stock. This, Mr. Prothero maintained, was not necessary. He was asking for one-ninth of the total quantity of permanent grass in the country to be broken up, and he thought they could make up a great part of that loss by better farming of their grass land. The plowing up of grass land was necessary to secure food. Food had become almost as important as munitions of war. The country had provided leaden bullets and silver bullets, and it now rested with the farmers and their laborers to find food bullets. If the food line at home broke, Mr. Prothero concluded, it was no use holding the trenches at the front.

FIXED WHEAT PRICE DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—"Western farmers must, at once, be guaranteed '1 northern' at Fort William, or the price placed on the 1917 crop, namely a maximum of \$2.21, will be immediately revised upward." This is the edict of the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada, in a ruling issued today for the purpose of fixing the price of wheat for the ensuing year. Last year's maximum has popularly been regarded as a fixed price. It was not fixed, as the price for all wheat on the basis mentioned, but, as stated, was merely a maximum this year. The board recommends that last year's maximum should be, at once, guaranteed by the Government as the price. They want the guarantee at once in the interests of greater production, and in order to stimulate seeding in the West, and, if for any reason it cannot be guaranteed, they state that the price stand and all regulations connected therewith must be "reconsidered and revised," which means that the maximum price will be made higher.

BOSTON TEACHERS' BILL IS ADVANCED

Massachusetts Senate Sends to
Third Reading the Measure
Providing for an Increase in
the School Appropriation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Increased salaries for Boston school teachers was favored in the Massachusetts Senate on Thursday in advancing to a third reading the bill providing for increasing the school appropriation for this purpose 10 cents per \$1000 of valuation this year, 40 cents in 1919 and 50 cents thereafter. The limit of the property tax to provide for the salary increase, and, for other purposes, is set at 27 cents this year, 57 cents in 1919 and 67 cents thereafter.

Use by the Federal Government of certain Massachusetts institutions for the "re-education" of soldiers and sailors who return from Europe is contemplated in a bill reported by the Committee on Education. The State Board of Education would have charge of the work, which, under the bill, continues for two years after the war, and a director of "re-education" is authorized. An appropriation of \$20,000 for the first year of the work is sought, and Governor McCall would be called upon to appoint an advisory board of nine to serve without compensation, and to act in conjunction with the director.

The Senate passed a bill to require the assignment of a doctor to determine the mental condition of any person coming before the courts. An amendment was attached prohibiting the taking of fees by examining officers.

Favorable report has been made by the Committee on Taxation on a bill to provide that dividends in the form of stock issues shall not be taxable as income under the income tax law. Cash dividends, whether or not accompanied by an option to subscribe for new shares, are not regarded as stock dividends within the meaning of the bill. The committee reported a bill providing that unpaid taxes shall be subject to interest at 6 per cent, charged from Oct. 15, the date they are due and payable, unless paid within 17 days.

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TORONTO ART
MUSEUM OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The opening of the Toronto Art Museum and the combined exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy and of the Ontario Society of Artists, which took place on April 4, was one of the most important events in the history of Canadian art. Besides a large number of artists, there were present representatives of the Government City Council, the Manufacturers Association, the Board of Trade, schools, churches, labor council, and art and allied associations, three large rooms being thrown open to the guests. Addresses were made by Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Art Museum, by Wylly Griener, representing the artists, and by Alderman Maguire, representing the city. Sir Edmund traced the history of the Art Museum from the time of its incorporation, in 1900, with George A. Reid as the moving spirit.

Great impetus was given the movement in 1902 when the desire of Mr. and Mrs. Goldwin Smith to bequeath their historic residence, "The Grange," and its handsome grounds to the Art Museum was made known, and in 1913 the property was opened to the public as a memorial to those who had given it. Judging by the building extensions planned for the future and the splendid paintings on exhibition, the dedication of the new galleries is but the beginning of a movement that will make Toronto one of the art centers of America.

Public-Owned Oil
LANDS DISAPPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Private owners are making millions of dollars out of the United States Government during the war by selling it oil drained from federal reserves owned by the people themselves. Representative Charles H. Morrill, of Haverhill, told the Massachusetts House of Representatives in supporting a resolution urging Congress to take immediate steps for the public ownership and operation of the oil-bearing lands. He declared the Government should produce its own oil, steel and other war material and thus save billions of dollars to the people.

He contended that it was the "oil trust" which induced the Washington authorities to place oil lands under conservation rules, preventing their immediate development and continuing private monopoly, he said. Wells on private land drain the oil from federal reserves, Mr. Morrill continued, and would at first glance appear to indicate a slowness of departmental procedure. The difficulties of the Government are manifold, however, and above all things the aim is to avoid the careless, get-along-as-best-you-can method of placing an unskilled man in charge of a holding.

The soldier will get a farm and assistance. He will have to repay principal and interest, but the advance will bear a low rate of interest and in addition he will have advice and assistance from agricultural and pastoral experts. The scheme, in reality, is carried out by both the State and the Commonwealth Governments. The State, which owns the land, sells it to the soldier on terms of five per cent interest and one per cent principal yearly. For instance a farm of \$2500 capital value would carry a yearly rental and sinking fund of \$150, which in approximately 38 years would pay off the liability. In the meantime the soldier has to live, and to enable him to develop his land and to carry on the Commonwealth Government will advance up to \$500 for subsistence, stock, implements, and improvements. In return he will pay interest, commencing at a rate of 3½ per cent for the first year.

The Government of New South Wales has so far acquired 18 estates of 171,213 acres at a cost of about £780,000. In the work of settlement

ALIEN LABOR CONSCRIPTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Strong advocacy of the conscription of alien labor was voiced by Judge Haggart in the Military Service Appeal Court yesterday. During the session His Lordship heard several claims in which farmers asked exemption for their sons or hired men. When T. B. Dowse, a West Winnipeg farmer, declared it was unfair that farmers should be compelled to hire aliens at from \$4 to \$5 a day when their conscripted sons were getting only \$1.10 a day the judge agreed. "I don't see why some measure of conscription should not be applied to the aliens in our country," he said. "Certainly the demands of the farming community have been such as to render imperative immediate intervention by the federal authorities." His Lordship further expressed pleasure that, in certain sections of the United States, action along these lines had been taken. He hoped Canada would quickly follow suit.

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BOSTON TEACHERS' BILL IS ADVANCED

Massachusetts Senate Sends to
Third Reading the Measure
Providing for an Increase in
the School Appropriation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Increased salaries for Boston school teachers was favored in the Massachusetts Senate on Thursday in advancing to a third reading the bill providing for increasing the school appropriation for this purpose 10 cents per \$1000 of valuation this year, 40 cents in 1919 and 50 cents thereafter. The limit of the property tax to provide for the salary increase, and, for other purposes, is set at 27 cents this year, 57 cents in 1919 and 67 cents thereafter.

Use by the Federal Government of certain Massachusetts institutions for the "re-education" of soldiers and sailors who return from Europe is contemplated in a bill reported by the Committee on Education. The State Board of Education would have charge of the work, which, under the bill, continues for two years after the war, and a director of "re-education" is authorized. An appropriation of \$20,000 for the first year of the work is sought, and Governor McCall would be called upon to appoint an advisory board of nine to serve without compensation, and to act in conjunction with the director.

The Senate passed a bill to require the assignment of a doctor to determine the mental condition of any person coming before the courts. An amendment was attached prohibiting the taking of fees by examining officers.

Favorable report has been made by the Committee on Taxation on a bill to provide that dividends in the form of stock issues shall not be taxable as income under the income tax law. Cash dividends, whether or not accompanied by an option to subscribe for new shares, are not regarded as stock dividends within the meaning of the bill. The committee reported a bill providing that unpaid taxes shall be subject to interest at 6 per cent, charged from Oct. 15, the date they are due and payable, unless paid within 17 days.

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NEW SOUTH WALES
LAND FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian Bureau

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—New South Wales is advancing in the work of settling returned soldiers on the land. This policy took definite shape with the passing of the Returned Soldiers Settlement Act in April, 1916.

In the opinion of Mr. W. G. Ashford, Minister for Lands, it will take two years to settle 5000 soldiers on the land. The estimate of a two-year period is based on the probable date of return and demobilization of the army in the event of an early peace.

The Soldiers Settlement Branch of New South Wales has placed about five hundred men in holdings. These figures are anything but startling, and would at first glance appear to indicate a slowness of departmental procedure. The difficulties of the Government are manifold, however, and above all things the aim is to avoid the careless, get-along-as-best-you-can method of placing an unskilled man in charge of a holding.

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DRY RATIFICATION VOTE CELEBRATED

Attleboro, Mass., Entertains Its
Two Representatives in Legis-
lature and Holds Parade Be-
tween Two Sections of Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

ATTLEBORO, Mass.—Celebration of the ratification by the Massachusetts Legislature of the prohibitory amendment in this city Thursday evening was sufficiently enthusiastic to be heard across the state line into Rhode Island, where the General Assembly hesitated about taking similar action at the present session.

Several of the automobiles in the long procession from this city to the adjoining town of North Attleboro, bore Rhode Island numbers, and members of the prohibitory movement in that State, joined in the celebration.

Neither Attleboro nor North Attleboro ever have waived in their support of prohibition at the annual elections. Citizens therefore were greatly pleased with the action of George M. Worrall and William D. Bartlett, the two representatives from the first Bristol district, in voting for ratification when the question came up in the House last month, and when Senator Silas D. Reed of Taunton, who represents this section in the upper branch, cast his vote for prohibition in the Senate on Tuesday, it was felt that the people in Northern Bristol County were well represented in the Legislature.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BIG FIELD ENTERS
GREAT LAKES MEET

Four Big Teams Are Destined to Settle Annual Indoor Track and Field Championship of the Central A. A. U. Tomorrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill. — Four big teams seem destined to settle the annual indoor track and field championship of the Central Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, to be held in the Camp Dewey drill hall of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station tomorrow afternoon. The teams are Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Chicago Athletic Association, Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago and the University of Chicago. About 10 more organizations will be represented in the meet; but none of these will have such a strong representation of athletes as the four teams named. University of Michigan, Notre Dame University, University of Wisconsin, University of Illinois, University of Minnesota, various regimental athletic associations of the national army cantonment at Camp Grant, Illinois, and minor Chicago athletic clubs will have other athletes in the running. Most of these teams will enter men only in scattering events, and their athletes probably will not affect the results for points of the four big teams, with the possible exception of University of Michigan, which may enter enough men to make an impression in the point column.

Four present national A. A. U. title holders, two junior national A. A. U. champions, a former national A. A. U. all-around champion, and two title holders of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association will compete.

The former all-around champion is Harry Goeltz of the Chicago A. A. He is entered for the 120-yard high hurdles. The three present national A. A. U. champions are A. E. Ward, Great Lakes Naval Training Station, sprinter; Edward Knourek, Great Lakes Naval Training Station, pole vaulter; J. W. Ray, Illinois A. C., one-mile champion, and F. J. Loomis, Chicago A. A., low hurdles. The junior national champions are R. L. Becktel, Illinois A. C., who won the national junior outdoor 440-yard title at St. Louis last autumn, and Thomas Campbell of University High School, who won the recent indoor 600-yard championship event held in connection with the annual Meadowbrook Club games at Philadelphia. The former national A. A. U. champion is J. G. Loomis of the Chicago Athletic Association, who held titles both in the high hurdles and sprints before he withdrew from competition for the year of 1917, when he was driving a United States ambulance on the French front.

The two Intercollegiate Conference track champions who will race are E. H. Fall, Great Lakes Naval Training Station, one-mile outdoor champion, and G. L. Otis, University of Chicago, one-mile indoor champion. Fall won the mile outdoor race as a representative of Oberlin College, in the Western Conference championship meet of last June.

Ward, who is now a navy warrant officer, was a member of the Chicago A. A. when he won his national laurels. Knourek was a member of the Illinois A. C., so both will now be competing against their old team mates. The meet on Saturday probably will be momentous to the athletes entered, for it will probably be the last time that some of them ever will engage in amateur contests against each other on the cinder track. J. G. Loomis is now in an officers' training school at Camp Grant, Ill. R. L. Becktel and G. L. Otis both are members of United States units which are under orders to be ready for entrainment on 24 hours' notice.

The meet at the naval station at Great Lakes, Ill., will be the first time that a track championship on such large scope has been officially held at a government camp. The drill hall at Camp Dewey has been completely made over especially for the meet.

Seven hundred and fifty feet of floor space have been fitted for the athletes' use. The sailors' track team is under Coach Frank Hill, former college track coach. The blue-jacket athletes also have had the benefit of training under civilian sports Director Herman Olcott of the Great Lakes Naval Station, and of Athletic Director M. A. Delaney of the Chicago Athletic Association. The "jacket" track team includes an imposing array of athletes who were prominent on former athletic club, university and preparatory school squad. Although making their first essay into such specialized sport as track competition, the sailors seem to have an even chance of winning, even against such strenuous rivalry as that of the Chicago Athletic Association, last year the national A. A. U. outdoor championship team, or the Illinois A. C., the 1917 national outdoor junior championship team.

The one-mile run in which J. W. Ray, G. L. Otis, E. H. Fall and Charles Mellor, Logan Square A. C. of Chicago, are the picked men of a field of 15 entries, should be one of the feature events. Ray also is entered for the 880-yard race, and against his entry in this event appear 20 others, including such speedsters as Thomas Campbell, Earl Eby, Chicago A. A., and last year of the University of Pennsylvania, and Louis Hauser, University of Minnesota, who won the half-mile event two weeks ago in the 1918 meet of the Intercollegiate Conference A. A. Ray may attempt to

run both distances, but if he runs only one race, probably will compete in the one-mile event, as he has for years cherished that ambition of setting a new national world's record-time for one mile.

In the 440-yard run, Ward, J. C. Tennant and A. Baedeker of the Great Lakes Naval Station; T. Campbell of University High; Fred Feuerstein, University of Chicago, winner at the distance in the recent Western Intercollegiate indoor meet; Vergil Bluet, three hundred and fiftieth M. B. T. U. S. A., of Camp Grant; R. L. Becktel, Illinois A. C.; E. C. Curtis, University of Chicago, and Earl Eby, Chicago A. A., make as fast a field as could be assembled for racing the distance this year. Eby will come on to race from Camp Grant, where he is in the third R. O. T. C.

The Illinois A. C. team, with 43 entries, will have the largest representation in the meet. This team is coached by Frank Cayou, formerly all-around athletic star at Carlisle Indian School, and later at University of Illinois. The Chicago A. A. team, under Athletic Director M. A. Delaney, will be almost as imposing in numbers. The University of Chicago and Great Lakes Naval Training Station will have teams of about 20 men. In all, the meet will draw more than 120 athletes, a very good showing for a war-time meet.

SEMI-FINALS IN
INDOOR TENNIS

Alexander Meets Tilden, While Voshell Plays Smith on Courts of the Seventh Regiment

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Semi-final round matches in the singles and doubles of the United States indoor lawn tennis championship tournament of 1918 are to be completed today on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory with F. B. Alexander meeting W. T. Tilden 2d., and S. H. Voshell playing King Smith in the singles, while A. S. Graig and W. D. Cunningham play King Smith and G. C. Schaffer in the upper half of the doubles and F. B. Alexander and Dr. William Rosenbaum meet W. T. Tilden 2d., and Cecil Donaldson in the lower half of the doubles.

There was little doing in the way of matches Thursday, only two being contested and both in the doubles. A. S. Graig and W. D. Cunningham came through to the semi-final round of the event by defeating C. A. Anderson and C. Chambers at 6-3, 6-1, and King Smith and G. C. Schaffer advanced when they triumphed over S. R. MacAllister and H. L. Bowman at 6-2, 6-1.

The team of Cunningham and Cragin played excellent tennis in earning its victory, which advanced the pair to the semi-final round. This combination is well balanced, and, with fine coordination of play, is expected to prove a hard one to beat. Cragin showed that he is a master of the indoor game, his driving against Anderson and Chambers being a formidable factor in the contest. He was particularly adept with his back-hand cross-court shots, which were good for frequent placements.

Cragin picked the openings well, and once they had been established he slanted his shots through sharply. Cunningham did his best work from the deep court, but in every department he provided able support to Cragin's efforts and made some brilliant strokes.

Smith and Schaffer also showed a nicely rounded bit of doubles play. Both are masters of the game on boards, and they carried the contest through to their credit against MacAllister and Bowman without experiencing any serious opposition. The summary:

DOUBLES—Third Round
A. S. Graig and W. D. Cunningham defeated C. A. Anderson and C. Chambers, 6-3, 6-1.
King Smith and G. C. Schaffer defeated S. R. MacAllister and H. L. Bowman, 6-2, 6-1.

RED SOX PLAY HARD
BALL AND WIN, 10 TO 4

AUSTIN, Tex. — The Boston American League baseball team, after the layoff in hitting while Burt Grimes of the Brooklyn Club of the National League held them to three scattered hits in Waco, came back Thursday with all of their previous formidable batting ability, knocking out 20 hits for a total of 10 runs against 4 runs for the Brooklyn team. The victory here brings the Boston club's total up to seven out of nine games on the trip so far.

A feature of the game was the work of David Shean, of Arlington, Mass., recently obtained from the Cincinnati club, who figured in several double plays, had four assists and four put-outs. Five times at the bat, he secured as many hits and tallied twice. H. H. Hooper was a close second for the batting honors. Joseph Bush started the game for the Red Sox and, barring a poor start, did well. J. W. Wyckoff went into the box for the Boston team in the sixth inning and except for a brief period in the eighth inning, held the Brooklyn players well in hand.

BOSTON SHOOTERS LEADING
LAKEWOOD, N. J. — Trap shooters representing the Boston Athletic Association carried off the leading honors here Thursday, in the first of a three-day tournament. The Boston A. A. team finished ahead of the New York A. C. team by six targets. L. F. Curtis of Boston was the mainstay of his team. His 146 put him in a tie for the high score of the day and helped his team to victory.

NEW BASEBALL
LEAGUE CERTAIN

Organizers of the International Circuit Expect to Complete Plans at Meeting in New York

NEW YORK, N. Y. — It is expected that the entire circuit of the new International Baseball League for 1918 will be determined upon at the meeting of the organizers scheduled to be held here today. The league was launched at a meeting held here Thursday evening when it was voted that the organization should be made up of eight baseball clubs, with a class AA rating in the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs.

The cities which will probably be represented in the circuit are: Toronto, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Binghamton, Baltimore, Jersey City and Newark. J. J. Lannin of Buffalo and G. F. Johnson of Binghamton applied for franchises and they were granted. Similar applications were made by Syracuse and Newark representatives who were unable to reach the meeting, but they will be on hand at today's session. J. H. Farrell, president of the new organization, announced Thursday that franchises would be given to these cities. An application was also received from Reading, Pa., but this was laid over for consideration in case Newark decided not to come in.

Mr. Lannin was elected chairman of the Board of Directors, and Toronto, Rochester, Baltimore and Jersey City were represented on the board, with President Farrell, ex-officio.

It is the intention to open the season May 8, with a 140-game schedule, ending Sept. 15. Each club is to be allowed to have 14 players and a manager. The double umpire system will be adopted, and the games will begin in each city at the same hour at which they started in the different localities last year.

G. W. SPEAR WINS
POGGENBURG CUP

Finishes the Final Round-Robin Series With a Record of Three Straight Victories

POGGENBURG CUP STANDING			
FINAL ROUND-ROBIN			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
G. W. Spear	3	0	21.000
A. S. Servatius	2	2	.666
C. R. Lewis	1	2	.333
Jacob Klinger	0	3	.000

NEW YORK, N. Y. — G. W. Spear, 48 holder of the Poggendorf Billiard Cup for 1918, following his winning of two games in the final round-robin series at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy, Thursday. In the afternoon he defeated Jacob Klinger, 115 to 235, and in the evening he defeated C. R. Lewis, 115 to 37.

Four players took part in the final round-robin as the result of finishing first and second in the preliminaries. Klinger was the only Class A player to qualify, and he had to play 259 points each match. The three other players, Spear, Lewis and L. A. Servatius, were Class C players, and had to play 115 points per game. Servatius finished second in the standing with two victories and one defeat; Lewis being third, with one victory and two defeats, and Klinger last, with three defeats. The games by innings follow:

G. W. Spear (115)—14 0 3 26 0 2 0 7	3 4 1 5 4 0 0 6 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 2 2 7 1	Total—115. Average—3 29-32. High runs—20, 14 and 9.
Jacob Klinger (250)—6 0 0 7 0 2 0 5 11	0 5 10 14 5 5 4 0 2 7 1 3 0 3 5 12 1	9 27. Total—235. Average—7 11-32. High runs—54, 29 and 27.
G. W. Spear (115)—0 0 7 0 8 1 3 3 10	2 14 2 0 3 5 0 0 10 7 0 3 9 4 2 19	Total—115. Average 4 15-25. High runs—10, 14 and 10.
C. R. Lewis (115)—0 6 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 10	2 0 1 1 4 0 2 3 1 1. Total—37. Average—13-24. High runs—10 and 11.	
L. A. Servatius (115)—1 0 6 2 11 1 9 2 10	6 28 3 10 18 0 1 4. Total—115. Average—6 7-18. High runs—28, 18 and 13.	
Jacob Klinger (250)—0 1 0 0 22 29 1 5 10	0 1 12 12 1 4 5 5. Total—118. Average—6 10-18. High runs—39, 22 and 12.	

FAVORITES WINNERS
IN PINEHURST GOLF

PINEHURST, N. C. — In the second round of match play in the United North and South amateur golf tournament Thursday, none of the favorites in the championship division was forced to extend himself to qualify for the semi-finals, in which the medalist, E. L. Schofield, of Stanford, will meet I. S. Robeson, of Rochester, and Arthur Yates, of Rochester, will play it. A. Stranahan.

Schofield defeated R. C. Tunstall of Norfolk 5 and 3. Robeson defeated W. W. Crooks of Brooklyn and Yates defeated L. Deane of Rochester, Vt.

TO RETURN LAJOIE TO TORONTO
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — According to advices reaching here it is practically certain that the National Commission will return Napoleon Lajoie to the Toronto Club of the Brooklyn Club, and thus make him a free agent, enabling him to manage the Indianapolis American Association baseball team. He has stated on several occasions that unless he is allowed to accept the offer of Owner J. J. McGill to manage the local team, he will quit baseball.

TROLLEY EXPRESS FAVORED
HOYLOKE, Mass. — Trolley express as a practical way of helping the railroads to handle the additional war business was favored at a meeting of shippers in the Hotel Nonotuck, Thursday night.

BOSTON PRESIDENT
ON WAY TO NEW YORK

Service of the United Press Associations
NEW YORK, N. Y. — Determined either to force C. L. Herzog into line for the Boston National League Baseball Club or to claim Lawrence Doyle and J. M. Barnes from the Giants, President P. D. Haughton of the Boston Braves today is on his way to this city from the South for a conference with President H. N. Hempstead of the New York Giants.

Herzog, according to reports received here, refused to sign at terms offered a few days ago at Augusta. President Haughton, it is declared, will attempt to call off the deal which gave Boston Herzog and infielder James Smith.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Tristram Speaker, the famous outfielder, was the prime factor in defeating the New York Giants at Dallas yesterday. He made two two-base hits which drove in three of the four runs made by his team.

Kavanaugh, the former Detroit utility infielder now with the Cleveland Americans, has been showing great batting in the preliminary games. In a recent game against Shreveport he made three singles and a home run in four trips to the plate.

Norman Ross, the famous Olympic Club swimmer, may not have qualified for the 50-yard championship Wednesday evening; but he showed wonderful form at Chicago in the 300-yard special. This is especially true when it is remembered that he has had very little chance to train, as he is studying aviation.

It is reported that P. D. Haughton, president of the Boston Braves, has gone to New York to demand that the Giants return Lawrence Doyle and J. M. Barnes to Boston as the latter club has been unable to get C. L. Herzog to sign. It is certainly about time this deal was straightened out, as there is now less than two weeks to the opening of the championship season.

H. S. HORNE WINS
CLASS B TITLE

Defeats L. L. Haskell in Final Game of the New England Amateur Billiard Tournament

NEW ENGLAND AMATEUR BILLIARD STANDING—CLASS B			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
H. S. Horne	6	1	.857
L. L. Haskell	5	2	.714
W. A. Crocker	5	2	.714
J. L. Cahill	4	3	.571
G. H. Cavanaugh	3	4	.428
C. L. Maher	3	4	.428
Clifford Davis	2	5	.286
Charles Vase Jr.	2	7	.214

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass. — H. S. Horne of Boston is today the amateur Class B 18.2 ballline billiard player of New England. He followed his victory over L. L. Haskell of Springfield in the final game of the tournament held at the Twentieth Century Billiard Rooms under the auspices of the New England Association of Amateur Billiard Players, Thursday evening. Horne won by 200 to 170.

Before starting the final game these two players were tied for first place with five victories and one defeat to the credit of each. Horne decided to play a cautious game and he required 43 innings to run the game out. Horne's best run was one of 29 while Haskell ran up one of 37; but he was unable to count consistently as there were no less than 15 innings when he failed to tally.

By losing to Horne Thursday evening Haskell becomes tied for second place in the championship standing with W. A. Crocker, each having won five games and lost two. The Horne-Haskell match by innings follows:
H. S. Horne—0 10 21 4 8 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
29 3 12 0 5 6 13 2 2 0 2 4 4 1 14 32
3 20 4 0 1 4 6 5 5 10. Total—200. High runs—29.

L. L. Haskell—1 2 1 3 0 0 0 0 3 0 7 7
8 2 1 6 0 0 37 0 0 19 0 15 8 0 8
3 5 2 0 0 0 0 2 1 5 3. Total—170. High runs—37.

TO SHOOT FOR NEW
ENGLAND RIFLE TITLE

BOSTON, Mass. — Indoor rifle shooting championships for New England will be held at the Bay State School of Musketry, April 22, 23, 24, and 25. There will be competition in the open class and also for high schools. Norwich University won the open championship last year, while English High captured the school event.

There will be prizes for team and individual shooting. Three trophies, nine gold medals, nine silver medals and 24-bronze medals are offered for competition. English High will be represented by three teams, English High rifle team, first regiment and second regiment. All schools in the Suburban Rifle League will be represented.

Maj. J. M. Portal is in charge of the open competition and Frank Anselmo will direct the school competition. Entries will close April 20 with Maj. Portal at the Bay State School of Musketry.

ST. LOUIS TRADES WATSON

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Milton Watson, pitcher for the St. Louis National League Baseball Club, has been traded to the Philadelphia Nationals for J. A. Niehoff, infielder, according to an announcement today by President Branch Rickey of the St. Louis Club. Niehoff is now a holdout, but Rickey believes a settlement can be reached.

TO CHOOSE RELAY
TEAM AT HARVARD

Coach Donovan Gives Distance Men Workout Today and Selets Squad for Marathon

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — This afternoon Coach W. F. Donovan of the Harvard University track team will give the distance runners a two-mile tryout on the cinder track in the Stadium for the purpose of choosing the best men for the R. O. T. C. relay team which will represent the university corps in the Boston Athletic Association's service relay Marathon race to be held on April 19. A large proportion of the men chosen will undoubtedly be freshmen, for the 1921 class is unusually strong in distance men.

Definite announcement was made Thursday night of the dual meet between the university and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, scheduled to take place on Soldiers Field, May 10. The event will be the first on the university program, the only other meets now arranged for being the triangular meet with Yale and Princeton universities and the I. C. A. A. A. contests at Philadelphia. It is considered likely, however, that games with service teams will be arranged in the near future.

Coach Hugh Duffy has appointed H. P. King of Boston acting captain of the 1921 baseball nine. King, who was a member of the freshman football team and hockey seven, has been playing a steady game at first base throughout the spring practice.

The close of the third week of crew work on the river sees still more shifts in the seating of the upper varsity boats. C. F. Batchelder '20 is now at two in the first crew, having displaced G. C. Noyes '20, who is now in Batchelder's place at four in B crew. D. L. Withington '20, formerly at four in the first shell, has changed about with J. S. Coleman '19, formerly at six in the same eight. In the lower crew, J. F. Linder '19 and H. S. Chase '19 have exchanged seats also, the former now pulling seven and the latter five.

J. N. Borland '21, of Bedford Hills, N. Y., has been appointed acting captain of the first freshman eight, which he has been stroking regularly since the beginning of the season. Borland prepared at Groton School, where he held a place on the first crew. On account of the Liberty Loan parade the usual Saturday row for the upper varsity and freshman crews will be omitted.

At a meeting of the Harvard golf candidates Thursday night, plans for practice were discussed and J. G. Remick was elected manager of the 1921 team and R. H. Wales of the varsity team. Both Yale and Princeton universities have written to the Harvard varsity team asking for matches, and the freshmen have been approached by Phillips Exeter Academy. In addition to possible contests with these teams, matches may be arranged with some of the country clubs. The Harvard Athletic Association has expressed its willingness to cooperate with the golf teams.

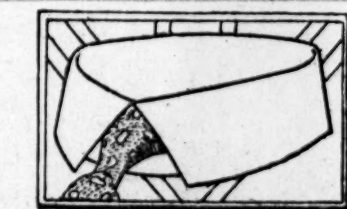
NEW YORK IS AGAIN
VICTOR OVER BRAVES

ORANBURG, S. C. — The New York American League Baseball Club won its fourth consecutive victory over the Boston Braves here Thursday, by a score of 3 to 2, the game reaching into 11 innings. For six innings Pitcher Ragan held the New York team to two hits, when Thomas Hughes entered the box for the Boston club. The Braves made their two runs in the fourth, and New York tied the score in the eighth.

New York won the game in the eleventh on a single by Baker, a mixup by Rawlings and Conway on an apparently sure double play, on which both runners were safe, a single that refused to roll foul and a single by Vick, who batted for Mordridge. Boston had a chance to score in its half of the last inning, but the side was retired without a player crossing the plate.

POTASH AND OIL LAND
LEASES IN NEBRASKA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
LINCOLN, Neb. — After a battle of hours in which the interests of two powerful lobbies clashed, the House on Thursday passed a bill providing for a system of potash and oil land leases, and threw all deposits on school lands open to competition, refusing to validate 227 leases the Supreme Court said the state board issued without authority, two state officials being beneficiaries.



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CLYDE - 2 1/2 in.

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TEAMS PROTEST
AWARDS AT POLO

Norman Ross Breaks Four Indoor Swimming Records in the Illinois Athletic Pool in a Special 300-Yard Event

TEAM SWIMMING STANDING	
Chicago Athletic Association	34
Great Lakes Naval Station	16
Illinois Athletic Club	14
Olympic Club	3
Detroit Y. M. C. A.	2
Unattached	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill. — Three championship swimming events are scheduled to take place in the tank of the Illinois Athletic Club this evening when the final games of the water-polo championship, the national fancy dive and the 100-yard swim for women are decided in the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States 1918 season.

Preliminary matches in the water-polo contests developed a serious disagreement Thursday, and resulted in the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago and the Great Lakes Naval Training Station withdrawing, which left first and second place by forfeit to the Chicago Athletic Association. The latter club by thus winning 15 points for first place and nine points for second place without a contest, takes a commanding lead in the standing for the series of national championships.

C. A. Dean of Chicago, president of the National Amateur Athletic Union, announced a protest had been filed against awarding the points to the Chicago A. A. for the water polo, but it is not expected that the protest can carry.

The controversy arose over the drawings in the water-polo games. Six teams originally entered, these being first and second teams from the Illinois A. C., Chicago A. A. and Great Lakes N. T. S. The teams definitely agreed none should be allowed to drop out without playing, or refuse to abide by the drawings. Because of naval expediency, however, the Great Lakes second team was unable to play, after it and the Chicago A. A. seconds each had drawn byes and this would have let the Chicago A. A. second team into the final round of games without a contest, making that weak team certain of six points for second place. The withdrawal of the Illinois A. C. and Great Lakes resulted from the refusal of Chicago A. A. to permit a drawing which would put all the five teams left in the championships on a more even footing.

The 400-yard national A. A. U. relay championship was held, Illinois A. C. winning by splendid swimming on the part of the four, Great Lakes was second and Chicago A. A. third. In the earlier laps Chicago A. A., with Kenneth Huszagh, formerly of American Olympic games teams and the naval station, represented by W. L. Wallen Jr., led for a time.

Norman Ross, who is on a furlough from the grounds schools at a Texas aviation field, represented his old club, the Olympic Club of San Francisco, in a special 300-yard open race under National A. A. U. rules, and established times which were registered as four new American records for a 60-foot indoor pool. At the 200-yard mark he was timed in 2m. 6 4/5s., bettering the former mark of 2m. 7 2/5s. made by H. J. Heber, Illinois A. C., Jan. 8, 1914, in Chicago. His time for 200 yards was 2m. 20 4/5s., beating Heber's former record of 2m. 21s. made Jan. 8, 1914. For 250 yards Ross surpassed the record for "notable performances" at this distance, swimming in 2m. 41 2/5s., which beat the notable performance record held by T. H. Cann, N. Y. A. C., of 2m. 42 4/5s., since

March 14, 1917, at New York. For the full 300 yards Ross swam in 3m. 16 3/5s., beating the former record of 3m. 26 1/5s. set Feb. 4, 1915, by Perry McGilivray, then of the Illinois A. C. at Chicago. Ross' feat is remarkable in that he was unable to keep strict training for speed swimming while at the army aviation camp, and in setting his four new records he did not have the benefit of competition after 100 yards, at which point his pace forced out both contestants who started against him.

In an open 220-yard swim for women Miss Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia Turnerside, won by half a length of the 20-yard pool from Miss Thelma Darby of the Independent Athletic Club, Indianapolis. Miss Regina Reis, also of the Indianapolis club, was third. Miss Dorfner's time was 3m. 6 1/5s. Following are summaries:
400-Yard Relay, National Championship — Won by the Illinois A. C. (A. Siegel, D. L. Jones, A. C. Rathel, H. J. Heber); Great Lakes Naval Training Station, second (W. L. Wallen Jr., C. L. White, H. R. Laubis, Perry McGilivray); Chicago Athletic Association, third (Kenneth Huszagh, W. C. Earle, J. N. Rawleigh, Phillip Maiten), and 48 4/5s.
Water-Polo, Championship — Chicago A. A. first team, and Chicago A. A. second team, announced winners by forfeit by referee, Thomas Robinson, Northwestern University Swimming Coach.

ANNOUNCE DATES
FOR OPEN RACES

Yacht Racing Union Arranges Schedule of Events for Clubs of Massachusetts Bay

BOSTON, Mass. — At a special meeting of the Yacht Racing Union held Thursday evening, it was announced that a schedule of open races had been arranged for the clubs of Massachusetts Bay. As has been the custom for fully 30 years, with the exception of the year 1917, when no open races took place, the opening regatta of the season will be conducted by the South Boston Yacht Club off City Point, May 30.

In addition to this event the union granted the South Boston club the last week in August in which to hold an anniversary celebration. In the following schedule of dates, those of the Gloucester, Quincy, Wintrop and Wollaston clubs were assigned by the union, as the delegates from those clubs were not present at the meeting, and the dates are subject to change:

May 30—South Boston Y. C.
June 1—Wollaston Y. C.; 15—Mosquito Fleet Y. C., City Point; 17—Jeffries and Point Shirley yacht clubs; 23—Dorchester and Savin Hill yacht clubs.
July 4—Lynn Yacht Club; 6—Gloucester Yacht Club; 13—Squantum Yacht Club; 20—Wintrop Yacht Club; 27—Columbia Yacht Club, City Point.
Aug. 10—Quincy Yacht Club; 26-31—South Boston Yacht Club.

ST. LOUIS SIGNS KELLY

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — William Kelly, catcher, who went to the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club several years ago in the famous deal for Pitcher O'Toole, has signed a contract to play with the St. Louis Americans this season. Last season Kelly was with the Toronto club of the International League. When that league disbanded Kelly became a free agent.

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BRANCHES:

DEFENSE COUNCILS IN VARIOUS STATES

Authority Which Is Enjoyed by
Organization Is Defined Ac-
cording to the Rules Under
Which They Were Formed

Other articles upon this subject have
appeared in The Christian Science Monitor
of March 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,
26, 27, 28, 29, 30, April 1, 2 and 4.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Com-
mittee on Public Information shows
in its national service handbook that
the councils of defense or other sim-
ilar organizations in the various
states may be considered practically
in three groups. In some states,
that is, the organization consists of
volunteer workers, in others appoint-
ments have been made by the gov-
ernor of the state, while in a third
group the legislature has expressly
created a body.

The American Defense Society gives
this warning:

"Every German or Austrian in the
United States, unless known by years
of association to be absolutely loyal,
should be treated as a potential spy.
Be on the alert. Keep your eyes and
ears open. Take nothing for granted.
Energy and alertness may save the
life of your son, your husband or
your brother. The enemy is engaged
in making war in this country, in
transmitting news to Berlin and in
spreading peace propaganda as well
as lies about the condition and morale
of American military forces. Whenever
any suspicious act or disloyal word
comes to your notice communicate at
once with the police department or
with the local office of the Depart-
ment of Justice."

Council in Missouri

Although Organization Has Been
Completed It Has No Legal Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — While the Missouri
State Council of Defense has com-
pleted its organization in most of the
counties and in a majority of the
townships of the State, it has no
powers whatever under the law.

When the council was organized
F. D. Gardner, Governor of the State,
pledged that the State would furnish
the \$100,000 which would be necessary
for its maintenance during the biennial
period. This amount is to be
taken care of through appropriations
by the Legislature in 1919. The coun-
cil is merely an advisory agency and
an organization formed for coordinat-
ing with the Government in carrying
out publicity for winning the war. Its
powers extend but little further. The
county councils of defense have no
actual powers.

The Missouri council is not inde-
pendent of the national council, and
all of its work is carried out in con-
junction with the national body. All
governmental work planned by the
parent council is handed on to the
state body for carrying out. The only
powers that have been defined for the
state and the county councils in Mis-
souri are those relating to the making
of suggestions, recommendations and
the giving of information and advice
to the national body.

In Missouri the state and the county
organizations are accountable only to
the national body for their actions.
Any action taken in Missouri is im-
mediately made known to the national
council, but there is no special law in
the State governing their actions.

At a recent meeting of the state
council in Kansas City it was sug-
gested that in case Governor Gardner
calls a special session of the Legisla-
ture that body should be urged to pass
an act, similar to that recently passed
by Texas, providing a penalty of from
two to 25 years imprisonment for acts
of disloyalty. If the special session
is not called, the Missouri council will
ask the regular session to empower
it to carry out certain measures for
putting down sedition and disloyalty
in Missouri. The council headquarters
is in Jefferson City.

M. M. D'AMOUR ON FRANCE AND BRAZIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France. — In a recent article
in the Journal, M. Maurice d'Amour,
a member of the parliamentary com-
mittee for foreign affairs, deplors
the delay in concluding the agree-
ments between France and Brazil.

M. Louis Marin, in a report just
issued in the name of the budget com-
mission, has recommended, so M.
d'Amour states, the fulfillment of
the arrangement made nearly three
months ago at Rio de Janeiro by
which some German ships, seques-
tered by Brazil, were ceded to France.
"How many French people
are aware," M. d'Amour asks, "that
this affair has been, for several
months, the subject of animated dis-
cussions in the Palais Bourbon, and
how many more could give the reason
why French prestige in Brazil would
have suffered by the delay over this
matter, if it had not been for the
real friendship felt by Brazilians for
France? Sufficient public attention
is not devoted to questions of this
kind, and this is the reason for the
success attained by the enemies of
France who are more careful of their
foreign interests, more adroit, and
sometimes, it must be admitted, better
informed, than the French people."

"The facts are as follows: On the
24 of last December an agreement
was concluded between the Brazilian
and French governments on the fol-
lowing basis: Thirty German ships,
seized by Brazil and representing
gross tonnage to the extent of 249,000
tons were put at the disposal of
France by the Brazilians. In ex-
change France undertook to spend
110,000,000 francs in Brazil, and to

buy a large amount of coffee and
other commodities from her. The
110,000,000 francs represented the
payment of the freighting and was
intended to compensate, to some de-
gree, for the reduction in the shipping
at the disposal of Brazil and the con-
sequent loss to her customs revenue.
The purchase of coffee and other
Brazilian products represented a just
compensation for the diminution of
Brazilian exports which would follow
the ceding of the ships to France.
Such was the basis of the contract
proposed by the French Minister at
Rio, M. Paul Claudet, accepted by the
Brazilian Government, and only need-
ing the vote of the necessary credits
by the Chamber to be carried out.

According to the terms of the agree-
ment, it should have come into opera-
tion on the 2nd of January last. The
Chamber has, however, delayed its
vote for reasons into which, M.
d'Amour says, it is unnecessary to
enter. "It is enough to say," he con-
tinues, "that the discussions have
been concerned with matters of form
and financial details and that certain
people have said that a matter con-
cerning the mercantile marine should
not be mixed up with a transaction
in coffee. While all these details
were being discussed in the Chamber,
Brazil was getting uneasy, and ques-
tions were asked at Rio as to why
France did not carry out, at the ap-
pointed time, an agreement entered
into in her name by her representa-
tive. The Germans, who, in spite of
the blockade and of the vigilance of
the police, have their ways and means
of carrying on propaganda in Brazil,
as they have in France, took advan-
tage of the occasion to declare that
France considered her undertakings
in the light of 'scraps of paper,' and
that the French were incapable of
carrying out any business thor-
oughly."

On the other hand the Brazilians,
even those who consider France as
their second mother-country, and M.
d'Amour affirms that they constitute
the majority, regretfully recognized
the fact that if it had been the case
of a treaty with England or with the
United States instead of with France,
no delays would have arisen and no
doubts have been thrown on the
validity of the contract or the loyalty
of the contractors. "Undoubtedly,"
he says, "these well-intentioned de-
layments have prevented the execu-
tion of the Franco-Brazilian agree-
ment at the appointed time had
no wish that such a result should
follow. They never for a moment
thought of the deplorable effect which
this delay would have on Brazilian
opinion, and no doubt, they would
have voted the credits quicker if some
one had pointed out to them that by
the over-public display of their finan-
cial and other scruples they were
risking offending the susceptibilities
of a friendly and allied people and
of providing weapons for the enemy
to be used against France in a coun-
try in which it was strongly to their
interest to maintain their influence."

M. d'Amour declares that the South
American republic had been the ob-
ject of special attention on the part
of Germany and that numbers of
"out-at-elbows Germans" had landed
at Rio-Grande, Santa Catharina, and
Parana, and had, by degrees, at-
tained good positions in commerce
and industry, and on the land, a pre-
paration, he says, for the fulfillment
of the plan indicated by Sievers in
"Sud Amerika und die Deutschen
Interessen" and by Tanenbergs in
"Gross Deutschland," and by all the
pan-Germans who aim at the es-
tablishment of political domination as
the natural result and complement of
economic domination. It may be as-
serted, M. d'Amour considers, to state
that French public opinion, which val-
ues the friendship of the Brazilian
nation, has taken no part in and has
no responsibility for this regrettable
incident. Like the French, the
Brazilians are democratic and they
are endeavoring, by the side of the
Allies, to free the world from despot-
ism and, like the United States, they
do so for the sake of a purely moral,
and therefore noble interest.

IMPORT OF GRAIN INTO AMUR DISTRICT

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

VLADIVOSTOK, Russia. — Owing to
the efforts of the consular body here
and the Russian Ambassador in Peking
the Chinese authorities consented to
open the Manchurian frontier for the
import of grain into the Amur
district. Notwithstanding this so far
no grain has been received in the ter-
ritory. At a public meeting of the
Soviet the question was discussed in
full, and a delegation was elected to
approach the resident consuls for the
purpose of ascertaining why bread was
not coming in.

In connection with the appointment
of a commissioner in the local state
bank nominated by the Council of
Workmen and Soldiers' Deputies
complications are already arising. The
Siberian Bank has closed its doors,
and the Russo-Asiatic Bank is ex-
pected to follow suit. This will still
further intensify the serious financial
position here. Members of the dis-
count loan committee have issued a
notice to the effect that "owing to the
appointment of a commissioner in the
Vladivostok branch of the State Bank,
not wishing to take on ourselves the
moral responsibility for the conse-
quences which might arise through
the changing of the legal procedure of
bank operations, we resign our duties
as members of the discount loan com-
mittee until such time as the legal
procedure of the bank's operations be
restored."

Not without interest is the follow-
ing notice published simultaneously in
the papers: "From the State Bank-I notify all
citizens of the Russian Peasant Pro-
letariat Republic that money deposited
in the State Bank on current account
or for safe keeping may be withdrawn
to any amount. Chief Commissioner
of the State Bank with rights of man-
ager. Platokoff."

MASSACHUSETTS ACT SIGNIFICANT

Bay State Ratification Is Taken
by New York Editors as In-
dicating a Swifter Trend
Toward National Prohibition

Newspaper editors, as a rule, have
taken the Massachusetts ratification
of the United States Constitutional
Prohibition Amendment as significant
of a pronounced movement toward
ratification. Comment of the New
York press, where the state's rights
idea was championed rather generally
in opposition to ratification of prohibi-
tion, is of special interest in this con-
nection. Leading excerpts follow:

New York Sun

Two facts mark the prompt ratifica-
tion of the proposed prohibition amend-
ment to the Constitution of the United
States by the Legislature of Massa-
chusetts as of particular importance
in the struggle against the liquor
traffic.

The first is that Massachusetts was
not expected to be among the states
to ratify early. For many years the
State has had a local option law care-
fully drawn and strictly enforced.

The result has been that in Massa-
chusetts the liquor traffic has been
managed about as well as it may be
under an enlightened system of local
option, honestly and intelligently ad-
ministered. In spite of this, which
might well have caused the legislators
to hesitate before sacrificing the state's
control over the trade, they have rat-
ified the amendment at the first session
of the General Court subsequent to its
submission. There can be no comfort
for the advocates of the liquor trade
in this.

The other fact with regard to the
action of the Massachusetts legisla-
ture is of peculiar interest in New York
State at this time because there, as
here, an effort was made to obstruct
the progress of the amendment and
delay action by means of a referendum.
Neither political cowardice nor special
interest was permitted to influence the
proceedings and the resolution of rat-
ification took its proper and orderly
legislative course.

Massachusetts has a large and influ-
ential population of foreign born citi-
zens and descendants of the foreign
born. Its people are not more puri-
tanical than are the people of other
states, save as the traditions of polit-
ical courage and political honesty have
persisted within its borders from
ancient times. The act of its Legisla-
ture is in accord with the most re-
spectable of these traditions, and the
failure of the design to evade responsi-
bility is in harmony with the best re-
cords of the State.

New York Times

Ratification of the prohibition
amendment by the Massachusetts Leg-
islature is a considerable dry triumph.
A great industrial eastern state, con-
taining a large and diversified popula-
tion, a commonwealth rich in sizable
cities, Massachusetts is in a far dif-
ferent class from any of the 10 states
that have preceded her in forcing this
curious "concurrent" amendment.
That southern states, with their local
and racial reasons for adherence to a
federal assumption of authority so
contrary to the state rights doctrine,
should go dry is natural enough, and
the proposed concurrent authority
of enforcement may be a salve to ten-
der consciences. It is natural that
some small states, some simple agri-
cultural states, should cling to the
amendment. It would be possible for
states containing a minority of the
population to thrust prohibition upon
mighty communities, nations in them-
selves, like New York. The action
of Massachusetts shows that a popu-
lar manufacturing state, whether or
not fairly represented by its legisla-
ture, may adopt a fashion which has
deeply troubled the tribe of politi-
cians. Whatever political finesse or
hope underlies the course of the Re-
publicans in the Massachusetts Leg-
islature, they have given federal pro-
hibition an impulse and a boost that
should make the friends of state
rights and initiative stir their stumps.

New York World

The promptness with which some
states have accepted the proposition
was to have been counted upon, but
the sudden approval of Massachusetts
is surprising and ominous. When Ken-
tucky, the seat of extensive liquor in-
terests, and Massachusetts, in the
front rank of industrial common-
wealths, make haste to fasten this
drastic legislation upon the country,
it is hardly possible to mistake the
movement of the tide. Plainly enough,
war conditions, which already have
brought about severe restrictions
upon drink, have been powerfully
used to promote complete prohibition.
Not much thought has been given to
personal or public rights, to long-es-
tablished customs or to public revenues.
But the revolution, social and
economic, which may soon become a
fact, so far as it depends upon law,
will not end with war.

AUSTRALIA PLANS VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. — How to provide
a returned soldier, unable to follow
his previous employment, with training
in a new trade at which he would not
be able for some time to earn the full
standard wage, is a problem the solv-
ing of which in February, 1918, repre-
sents probably the greatest advance
made by Australia in the repatriation
of her troops.

Representatives of trades and labor
councils and of chambers of manufac-
ture of the six states met at the invi-

tation of Senator E. D. Millen, Minis-
ter for Repatriation, and came to a
unanimous agreement on all the points
submitted. On the one hand, the em-
ployers had had to consider the utiliz-
ing of the services of men who were
not able to give a full day's output of
labor, while on the other labor was
concerned with the question of men
leaving the standard wage. Senator
Millen placed before the conference
the following proposals framed in
November by a conference of techni-
cal education experts and representa-
tives of technical industry:

That returned men who are to be
taught new trades shall be divided into
two classes—(1) those able to earn
over 40 per cent of the minimum or
ruling wage and likely to be able to
earn 80 per cent within a year, (2)
those whose efficiency is below the
standard. Those in the first class shall
on application be trained in approved
workshops, and those in the second in
other ways.

That the first class shall receive the
assessed value of their work to the
employer, plus any pension they may
have, and enough shall be given out
of the repatriation fund to make up at
least the minimum wage or the ruling
wage in the industry.

Apprentices whose training has been
interrupted shall have their incomes
for the rest of their apprenticeship
made up to those of journeymen.

These proposals were accepted by
the interstate conference and the for-
mation of district committees was re-
commended, each to consist of not more
than two representatives respectively
of the employers and of the union con-
cerned in a particular trade, the chair-
man being appointed by the Minister
for Repatriation. The conference de-
fined the functions and powers of the
district committee as follows:

To decide, after trial, as to the suit-
ability of applicants for particular
callings.

To assist the efficiency of a trainee
after the commencement of his train-
ing.

To reassess the trainee's efficiency
every three months.

To review periodically the facilities
for training at workshops and techni-
cal schools.

To deal with disputes or complaints
between trainee and employer.

To have power to call evidence when
necessary.

Another recommendation of the in-
terstate conference was that three
members of the Trades and Labor
Council and three of the Chamber of
Manufactures, with a chairman ap-
pointed by the Minister, form a com-
mittee in each state. This committee
would have power to call evidence, to
settle any dispute arising out of a dis-
trict committee's decision, and to act
as a final court of appeal from the dis-
trict committee.

RUMANIAN SILK PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam). —
The Weser Zeitung states on the
authority of the Deutsche Orient-Kor-
respondenz that German capitalists
are seriously turning their attention
to the Rumanian silk production as a
suitable field of investment. Rumania,
it is pointed out, can produce silk
superior in quality to that of India
and China, and the quantity is capable
of very great expansion, as not half
the mulberry trees in the country are
at present used for silkworm rearing.
For increasing production it is requisite
that cooperative societies should be
formed to rear the silkworms on
modern lines, and as the incidental
profits are not likely to tempt the rich
corn magnates, German capitalists
have signified their readiness to ad-
vance the credit necessary for laying
down proper rearing and drying plants.
There can be little question of manu-
facturing the silk in Rumania, as that
country possesses neither water-
power nor coal, and whatever silk-
spinning or weaving there is in the
country is done by the peasants at
home in their spare time. In 1913,
Germany exported to Rumania 4,
600,000 lei worth of manufactured silk,
which is used very largely as an
article of clothing in that country.

Himelhoch's

180-182 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT, MICH.

Smart Coats for Spring

For Motor, Travel and General Wear

35.00 45.00 65.00

Superbly tailored slender line ef-
fects of Crystal Cloth, Crpe Bolivia,
Cashmere Velour, Duvelyn, Trico-
tines and Silk and Serge com-
binations.

In Beaver, Chinchilla, Lapin Tan, Monaco
Blue or Pekin Blue.

Walk-Over Boot Shops

153 Woodward Avenue
260 Woodward Avenue
2960 Woodward Avenue, Highland Park

DETROIT
Men's, Boys' and
Youth's Shoes
Women's, Misses' and
Children's Shoes

Exclusive Styles

In Misses' and Women's
Suits, Coats, Dresses,
Skirts, Waists and Furs.

The Rollins Co.
259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade,
DETROIT

CLUBS DRAW LINE AGAINST ENEMIES

New York City Organizations
Act Decisively to Eliminate
German and un-American In-
fluences of Every Kind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The movement
to bar even the use of the German
language, and to oust German mem-
bers of various organizations, has re-
cently come to the front in this
city's handling of the enemy alien
question. A typical example of such
action is that of the National Demo-
cratic Club which barred the use of
German or the entertainment of any
enemy alien. The club also voted to
destroy all books, pamphlets or other
reading matter under its jurisdiction,
which might attempt to explain, ex-
cuse or justify the acts or conduct of
any nation with which America is at
war. The Lotos Club has resolved that
absolute and unconditional loyalty to
America or one of its allies is an
indispensable condition of mem-
bership.

Meanwhile an echo of the Muck case
has been heard here in a letter call-
ing on the Philharmonic Society to dis-
miss Josef Stransky, its leader. Mr.
Stransky has stated that, while he
was in sympathy with the German
people during the first of the war,
though not in favor of their Govern-
ment's policies, he had since then
taken out his naturalization papers and
taken steps to prove he stood defi-
nitely with his adopted country. Mr.
Stransky says he is a Bohemian, of
Czech-Slav parentage; that he has
taken out his naturalization papers
and renounced his native country; that
he has conducted the "Star-Spangled
Banner" wherever the orchestra has
appeared; that he is a contributor to
several American war charities; that
at his request compositions of present-
day German composers were omitted
from Philharmonic programs. He
enumerates other things to indicate
his loyalty to America. He also says
that he knew Count von Bernstorff,
and that he met him only when he was
still persona grata at Washington.

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Council, who is under indictment for
alleged violation of the Espionage
Act.

Already Mr. Hillquit has filed a de-
murrer, alleging that the indictment
fails to designate the person or per-
sons in the army or navy among
whom the defendant is alleged to have
sought to cause insubordination, in
writing the pamphlet called "The
Great Madass." Mr. Hillquit de-
scribes what he says are other de-
fects in the indictment.

For the defense of Mr. Nearing,
Kate Richards O'Hare, and others ar-
rested on similar charges, the Liberty
Defense Union has been organized.
This organization is now raising funds
for that defense.

DEDICATED COCONUT PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England. — The Food Con-
troller has fixed for dedicated coco-
nut a maximum wholesale price of £4
10s. per hundredweight, and a mini-
mum retail price of 1s. per pound. The
wholesale price is fixed on the basis
that all transport charges, after sale
by the first importer in the United
Kingdom, are for the account of the
ultimate buyers, and there may be
added to the maximum price all reas-
charges actually incurred, provided
that such charges are shown as sepa-
rate items on the invoice. If a buyer
requires a retailer to deliver the de-
dicated coconut to his premises, the
latter may make a reasonable addi-
tional charge not exceeding 1d. per pound,
or any reasonable sum actually paid
by him for carriage, but no charge
may be made for giving credit. The
order provides that the maximum price
shall in all cases include the cost of
packages and packing, and that no
person shall enter into any fictitious
or unreasonable transaction on a sale
of dedicated coconut.

WOMEN FOR FARM WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que. — More than 100
women and girls have applied to the
Young Women's Christian Association
for registration for farm work this
summer in Ontario. The association
began registration about a week ago,
by arrangement with the Ontario Gov-
ernment. The work will include pick-
ing, packing, shipping, planting,
weeding, hoeing, cultivating, sather-
ing vegetables, pruning, spraying and
tying up vines.

The J. L. Hudson Co.
"Grows with Detroit"
188-90 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

The Latest— Printed Georgettes—

Due to the unprecedented demand for Georgettes, the makers have
bestirred themselves to produce new and tempting selections in this
delightful fabric.

The designs and colorings in these are typically spring-like and beautifully fresh.
Navy with corn. Orientals, foulard designs, taupe and Rex blue, etc. 40 inch wide,
\$2.95 the yard.

Satin de Chine in more than 25 colors is being shown for the first
time. This is so soft and pliable as to be truly ideal for summer
dresses, as well as for combination purposes. \$2 the yard.

Soft Taffetas in perhaps 50 colors, \$1.69 and \$2 the yard.
Hudson's—Second Floor—Main Building.

MacDiarmids Candies

32 Broadway

211 Woodward Ave., cor. Grand River

McMillan Branch, Opp. Pontchartrain

147 Woodward Ave., cor. Alexander

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Fashions of the Hour

Since the creators of style are cooperating with the Government and advising us to use less wool, spring costumes show much originality and ingenuity. Makers of women's clothes have agreed to use not more than 4½ yards of woolen material in any suit or frock; when possible, not more than three yards will be required, and it is, of course, advisable to eliminate wool altogether and wear suits of satin, jersey, silk or similar fabrics. In America, women have been accustomed to wear such materials only in summer, or in frocks beneath heavy coats, but the satin suit may yet become popular for early spring use. Jersey has made its bow in a new form this spring, artificial silk being used instead of pure silk or wool. This new jersey should be very satisfactory, since it is somewhat heavier than the older materials of this type.

A suit need not be wholly of wool, of course; very interesting combinations are made of serge, tricotine or gabardine, with satin or silk. The tunic skirt lends itself particularly well to such combinations, since the tunic can be of the heavier material and the underskirt of satin or silk. A suit, made with such a skirt, may have a vest of the satin, or may have collar and cuffs of the lighter weight material which is used in the skirt. Materials of the same weight are frequently used together, a plaided or checked material being made with a plain fabric harmonizing in coloring. Plaids are very fashionable this spring, the darker colors being most favored. Tans, grays, browns, especially the ever popular tete de negre, and all shades of blue, are shown in the various woolen materials.

Colorings and materials chosen, the maid who would a-shopping go will find that she has but little choice in the matter of the lines of her new costume. The silhouette must be straight and flat, no matter how it is achieved. Although the new skirts are narrow, they are so made that there is no restriction of movement, for the woman of today is too much occupied with her own duties and war relief work to be bothered by hampering modes. The short jacket, fashioned on Eton or bolero lines, is to be popular, although the woman who prefers a longer coat will find that she has not been forgotten. One suit, which somehow managed to come within the regulations regarding the use of wool, had a plaided coat which came to the finger tips; perhaps the necessary material was obtained by making the skirt particularly narrow. These suits, which are made wholly of wool, should be of cheviot or homespun, since such fabrics are less easy to combine with other materials than are serge or tricotines.

The popularity enjoyed during the winter by separate dresses and coats has not waned, and the new spring coats are decidedly smart in appearance. Tweed, cheviot, jersey, duvetyne, all are used for them, and they emulate the frequently mentioned silver-lined cloud by possessing linings which may well be shown to the world

occasionally. Nothing could be smarter than a plain colored coat lined with checked material, and linings of plain colored silk with effectively placed bands of a contrasting color are equally interesting. Both coats and dresses seek to be taken for each other this spring; the coats, by being trimly belted and collared as coat dresses have been for so long, the dresses, by acquiring trimly tailored bodices and narrow sleeves. For house wear, foulard has made its customary spring appearance, blue predominating as usual. Taffeta is chosen for many an attractive frock, the fabric lending a somewhat "dressed-up" air which may be counteracted by severity of line. One-sided draperies and fastenings are much in vogue just at present, and an occasional bustle drapery bears witness to the lingering fondness for that style.

Several years ago, someone made an attractive satin traveling dress most simply, by cutting the frock so that it would slip on over the head and drawing in the fullness at the waist by means of an elastic band. This same general design has been followed, in a few instances, this spring; and, since a dress so made is both comfortable and practical, the style deserves to be followed. The elastic band is placed under the belt, and elastic also holds the fullness at the neck. Frills of some thin white material are basted in at neck and wrists, and one has a charming dress which was most easily made.

Separate skirts, especially those of satin or taffeta, are effective when worn with the dainty hand-made blouses that are being shown in such variety; and the woman who has a last season's silk or satin dress, which she wishes to remodel, will find it possible to make a fashionable separate skirt from the material on hand. As for the blouses, they are here in great variety. Georgette, batiste, handkerchief linen and similar materials are used for the frilled or much-tucked blouses; the beautifully colored crepes which are shown for summer frocks make exquisite blouses when used with white collars and cuffs, and some of Rodier's fabrics are most effective when thus used. One, of pale blue and white checks marked off with machine hemstitching, is unusually attractive blouse material, and another of pale yellow with a hint of lavender is almost as good. Interesting combinations are made of white and colored materials, a yoke of one being hemstitched to a blouse of the other. Much can be done with hemstitching, small pieces of Georgette frequently being combined in this way.

The hand-made blouse has never been more popular nor more befuddled, although it may follow the example of a blouse of pale blue batiste and boast a severely high collar and a front whose only trimming was hand-sewn pin tucks. The more strictly tailored blouses are usually of linen, and these also show combinations of two colors. Crepe de chine is also used for these waists, and blouses of dark taffeta are worn with tailored skirts.

A hat, which is chosen now with

a summer's wear in mind, may well be of one of the new rough braids combined with silk; such combinations are effective and wear well. Feather trimmings are to be fashionable, burnt ostrich being among the most popular. Many of the wings are artificial ones, so one may choose these in preference to the others. Flowers are highly conventionalized, and oddly colored fruits will bring delightful color schemes into being, on more than one fashionable hat this spring.

Away back in the times when primitive people first discovered their need of some sort of domestic furniture, they invented benches and tables. Later on, as they acquired more possessions which they desired to retain for some time, they were obliged to invent some sort of a receptacle to keep them in; and thus, in due season, the chest was added to the furnishings of their simple homes.

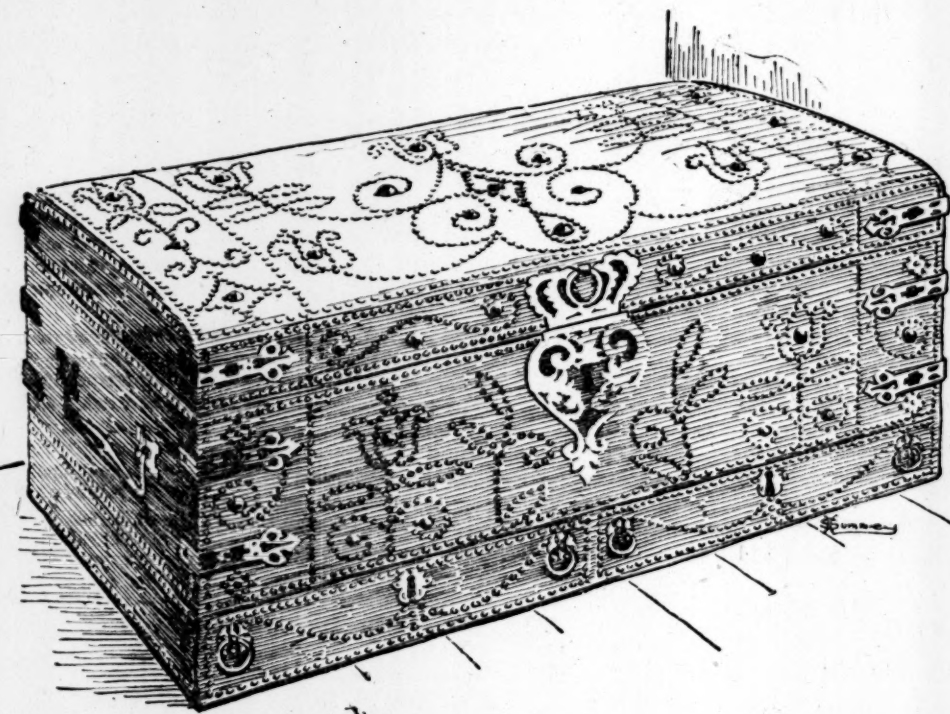
In the chest they kept their clothes and such valuables as came into their possession, and this became the ancestor of the familiar chest of drawers. The first chests were merely large boxes, probably rather roughly constructed of wood or metal, with covers or lids attached by rude hinges. Later on, as these chests became more common, they were used as seats also, thus partly taking the place of chairs.

In the Middle Ages, the chest was one of the most popular pieces of domestic furniture and, in the households of the well-to-do, it was often a most luxurious possession, richly embellished with carving and inlay of ivory or woods of various sorts. Many old English chests of the four-

Two Pounds of Butter From One Pound

Warm one pound of butter to a consistency that will permit of its being beaten up, with a fork, to a cream, care being taken that it does not "oil." On no account whisk it with an egg whisk.

Boil half a pint of milk with a pinch of salt, and allow it to cool to blood heat. Then stir the milk gradually into the creamed butter, put in a cool place to set, and you will find you have two pounds of butter.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Trunk of Pre-Revolutionary Times

teenth and fifteenth centuries have been preserved and reproduced for modern homes. These were often of oak and carved with the linen-fold design, a favorite decoration of the times. Similar chests were made in Italy and other continental countries, all of them beautifully ornamented with fine carving, usually according to some architectural design. Unlike the earlier pieces, these were frequently raised up from the ground or floor, on legs.

It was not unusual to find these chests made of leather, also, and richly adorned with coats of arms and heraldic devices. Some were meant particularly as repositories for wearing apparel, others for valuables of various sorts. It became quite customary for these to possess secret drawers and compartments, also massive hinges and locks. The nobles were in the habit of carrying their chests about with them, when they went visiting from castle to castle; so here were probably the beginnings of the trunk of today, so common and necessary an article for traveling.

As these wooden chests were raised up from the floor, it was soon found convenient to cut openings in the front and set in shelves and doors, forming cupboards or drawers, thus rapidly approaching that chest of drawers soon to become a common article of furniture. Even the leather-covered chests were divided into compartments in this fashion, becoming forerunners, as one might say, of the wardrobe trunk of today.

It was a long time, so antiquarians tell us, before there was any strong distinction between the trunk and the chest of drawers, for both were com-

monly used for traveling. Also, what came to be known as the chest of drawers was not infrequently covered with leather and studded with nails having large brass heads, but the trunks were made with drawers, suggesting, as has been said, the wardrobe trunk of modern times. Some of these latter may still be seen in both public and private collections. They were frequently adorned with elaborate patterns and monograms, outlined with those popular brass-headed nails.

The illustration shows a quaint trunk, which reproduces today in the attic of an old Virginia home. It is made of leather and lavishly studded with brass nails which form a decorative pattern. A crown surmounts the elaborate adornment of the main keyhole and there are also attractive hinges, handles and reinforcing corner bands of the metal. The lower part of this trunk seems to be divided into two drawers, each with its own lock and key. There is an interesting inscription on the inner part of the lid, which reads:

"Edward Smith, Trunk maker"

"To His Majesty, King George II & Co. (evidently the names of a few other majesties followed originally, but they had become torn and so undecipherable).

London

"Who Makes and Sells all Sorts of Trunks, Leather Horse Bags, Buckets, and many other Articles."

The present owner of this old trunk relates that it was brought from England to America some time before the War of the Revolution.

The Girl and the Architect

"Of course, it was a privilege to be allowed to advise with the architect just how I wanted my own particular room built," said the girl who owned it to an enthusiastic friend, who had come to visit her for the first time since the new home was occupied.

"And you always were such an orderly person. No one could ever see anything out of its place among all your belongings, even before this masterpiece of conservation of energy was executed," exclaimed the other, as she waved her hand in a sweeping gesture that included all the numerous panels and closets which she knew held secrets of orderly disposal, about which she had heard but as yet had not seen.

The other smiled, but said nothing. Her friend had been brought to this particular sanctum and her delight in its simplicity and beauty was evident. There was little of furnishing to be seen. Only a large attractively upholstered couch, a chair or two, and a practical writing desk. From a seat on the couch one saw a sleeping porch outside, and beyond that a view of gardens and hills. A pair of curtains of the same material as those at the window, and harmonizing with the couch, hung before an alcove in one wall, and a large open fireplace was on the opposite side of the room. The balance of the wall space seemed made up of lovely panels, with occasionally a door knob in evidence, proclaiming a closet.

"Now, I am ready for its secrets," persisted the friend, "and I know you are consumed with the desire to reveal them. No cabinets, no dressing tables, no evidence of any accessories to a dressing room whatever. That much about this remarkable room is impressed upon me."

"Well, first my shoe cabinet," said the owner of the room, as she stepped quickly to one panel next the chimney and touched an ornamental bit of wood carving. The panel slid back and revealed inside three shelves, each slanting from back to front, and each with a ridge at the top, showing sev-

eral pairs of shoes hanging by their heels to the ridges.

Another panel moved, to show a perfect hat closet; another, narrow shelves piled up with underwear, each article having its own shelf. There was a closet for hanging dresses, one for wraps, another for sport clothes and the paraphernalia of outdoor games, tennis, golf sticks.

The curtains, pulled back from the alcove, revealed a chest of drawers built into it, with a mirror above and lights at the side, an little chair in which to sit if necessary.

"You know I write occasionally," continued the possessor of all this, "and here is the best of all conveniences." A panel at the other side of the chimney from the shoe cabinet moved, at her touch, to disclose narrow shelves piled with manuscripts. The admiring friend had been exclaiming enthusiastically all through the process of exhibiting the wonders of this original room.

"It all looks so simple—after one person has thought of it," she said finally, remembering her own city closet and its mixed contents, "for one who can have a real home in the country. But why do so many whole families of girls look on and see a new home built, with never a thought of how willing the architect might be to plan their own rooms as they would like them?"

"A Superior Butter Equivalent
FRIEDMAN'S
OAK GROVE
OLEOMARGARINE
FRIEDMAN MFG. CO., CHICAGO
If your dealer hasn't it, write him or get it for you."

Planting for Next Winter

parsnips, carrots, turnips and beets. Beans, however, are adapted to gardens of all kinds, large and small. They are not particular about soil requirements, and are among the easiest of the common vegetables to grow.

The kitchen garden should contain several rows of string beans and shell beans. Such varieties as Stringless Green Pod, Golden Wax and Dwarf Horticultural will serve. If there is room for a row of poles, grow Kentucky Wonder for string beans, Horticultural for shell beans, or Lazywife for both.

Perhaps you have a fence or lattice, on which you can train English scarlet runner beans. Then you will have a combination of beauty and utility. Many people grow scarlet runners for flowers, without realizing their value as food. In England, however, these beans are produced in large quantities by market gardeners, being high in favor. Now the yield from climbing beans of all sorts is much larger than from dwarf beans. They come later, it is true, but they are to be preferred for the fall crop, if one has room and poles.

Some northern gardeners hesitate to grow lima beans, but there is no reason why these beans should not mature anywhere in the United States, if Henderson's bush lima is used. This is the variety which all southerners call the butter bean, while in the North the butter bean is the wax bean. Except in the very northern states, the larger Fordhook lima can be expected to mature before fall.

All garden makers are expected to grow a surplus of beans for winter. They can be saved by canning, by evaporating or by drying. Drying the beans in the sun, in the old-time way, gives good baking beans, but no one wants baked beans all the time. If either string beans or shell beans are picked when they are at just the right stage for use on the table, and evaporated, they will make a most welcome addition to the winter larder. When soaked out, they are almost as good as when freshly picked.

As most housekeepers know, beets stored for winter take a very long time to cook. For that reason, it is desirable to can a considerable number of small beets in the course of the summer. They are ready for the table at any time, and have a more delicate flavor than the beets which have been allowed to mature. At the same time, the lack of glass jars may militate against this practice. At any rate, a generous quantity of beets should be planted, so that there will be a surplus for winter. It should be remembered that most root crops, to be stored for winter, should not be planted until June. If they are started too early, they will be pithy and flavorless when fall comes. This applies to beets, carrots, turnips and winter radishes. Parsnips and salsify require a long season, so must be planted in April. It isn't necessary to wait, though,

until June before planting any root crops. If early varieties are used in April, they will be ready for the table in a few weeks. The Eclipse beet, for example, the French Forcing carrot and the White Milan turnip make very quick growth, and will be out of the ground before the space is needed for late crops.

The various crops mentioned are those on which the garden maker should expend much of his labor this season. They are particularly valuable in meeting the present food demand. Of course, however, some space can be given to cabbages, although they are not very easy to keep through the winter. Celery and cauliflower are not easy crops to grow; unless the garden maker is experienced, he will omit them from the 1918 garden. Tomatoes he will need, because they can be canned for winter.

Two other vegetables, not to be overlooked, are New Zealand spinach and Swiss chard. Only a short row of each is needed, for the leaves renew themselves as fast as picked. New Zealand spinach, in particular, is excellent when evaporated, so that it can be given a more prominent place than usual. The midriffs of chard are excellent, when canned.

Often the amateur waits until he needs his seed before buying it. Such a plan this year will result in disappointment. Some varieties of beans and other vegetables have already been exhausted. The quicker one's seed order is placed, the better, from the point of view of both the grower and the seedsman.

To Bleach Out Faded Cloth

When a pretty cotton or linen gown becomes too faded for wear, why not buy some chloride of lime and bleach it out? One housekeeper weighs her cloth to be bleached and allows 1 pound of the chloride of lime to 7 pounds of cloth. She dissolves the lime in a pail of very hot water and then strains that into a tub containing 3 pails of hot water. Then she fills, or partly fills, another tub with plain hot water and dips the cloth to be bleached into that, being sure that it is thoroughly wet. Then she wrings it out lightly and puts the cloth into the lime water, leaving it in that solution for about 20 minutes. Lastly, she rinses it thoroughly in several waters, four or five usually.

A GROUP OF PORTRAITS
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What You May Do With Peanuts

For a long time, it has been the small boy and girl of the household who, as a rule, has been most interested in peanuts, and not so much at home as at the zoo or circus or on other festive jaunts where such a delicacy seemed most appropriate. Now, however, the humble peanut is being welcomed into the kitchen of the home, not from the charcoal brazier on the street corner, but from the same stores where other kitchen food supplies are purchased. In short, the peanut is coming into its own as a valuable article of diet.

Various names have been given to this generally well-liked, but hitherto not highly respected nut; it has been known as "ground nut," "earth nut," and, rather more frequently, especially in the southern sections of the United States where it grows luxuriantly, the "goober." Peanut bushes or plants grow from about 12 inches to 20 or even 24 inches in height. They spread out well and, in blossoming time, are covered with brilliant yellow flowers. As these blossoms fall off and the pods begin to form, the stems bend downward and soon bury themselves in the earth, where the nut is developed. Every one is, of course, familiar with the dried pods, as they are seen in market and on the frequent street-corner stand, these containing one, two or three—occasionally four—seeds or nuts.

There seems to be a difference of opinion as to the native habitation of the peanut. Some say it came originally from Brazil, others that it was first discovered in South Africa. Pliny is said to have discoursed of a plant the fruit of which ripened under ground and which he called "arachis," a term which means a small leguminous plant. This is believed to be a similar, if not the same, thing as the peanut of today.

Peanuts are now grown extensively in many warm countries, particularly in the southern part of the United States, where several million bushels of the nuts are annually harvested. The greater portion of these are eaten roasted as one eats candy. Many, however, are ground and mixed with a small quantity of water to a paste, which is called peanut butter, and which is a popular article of food. Peanut oil is also extracted and used widely in cooking and salads and such ways. It is said to have the excellent quality of not becoming rancid and also of improving with age.

Here are some recipes, which have recently been tried out and endorsed by the head of the department of household economics in a large lighting establishment:

Peanut Soup—The ingredients are:

1 quart of milk, 1 slice of onion, 1 teaspoon of salt, 2 tablespoons of flour or 1 tablespoon of cornstarch, 2 tablespoons of butter substitute, 1 cup of cooked, mashed raw peanuts, 1 tablespoon chopped pimiento, if available, a little black pepper, celery salt and parsley for seasoning. Put the milk in the double boiler with salt, pepper and onion. Cook gently for half an hour. Then remove the onion, rub the fat and flour together, and gradually add the hot milk. (If cornstarch is used, moisten with a little cold milk and add to the soup, using the fat with the peanuts.) When the soup is slightly thickened, add the cooked peanuts, cook all 10 minutes, add celery salt, chopped parsley and pimiento. The last three ingredients may be omitted, if preferred.

Peanuts and Cheese Roast—The ingredients are: 1 cup of cooked oatmeal, 1 cup of grated cheese, 1 cup of chopped roasted peanuts or ¾ cup of peanut butter, ½ cup of bread crumbs, 1 tablespoon of salt, 1 tablespoon of butter substitute, 1 small minced onion, ½ cup of chopped celery, 1 egg (this may be omitted), a little cayenne pepper. Cook the onion in the fat till tender, but not fried. Add to other ingredients, moistening with a little water and beaten egg, if used. Shape into a roll or pack into a baking dish and sprinkle the top with crumbs. Brown in the oven.

Peanut Loaf—The ingredients are: 1½ cups of corn meal, 1½ cups of flour (or 3 cups of white or mixed flour), 4 level teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon of salt, ½ cup of sugar or sugar substitute (this may be omitted), 1 egg well beaten, 1½ cups of milk, ¾ cup of peanut butter. Sift the first five ingredients (meal, flour, baking powder, salt and sugar). Work in the peanut butter with the tips of the fingers. Beat the egg, add the milk to it, and stir into the flour mixture. Blend well and bake in a well-greased loaf tin for 50 minutes in a moderate oven, increasing the heat after the first 15 minutes.

Peanut Macaroni with Cheese—The ingredients are: 4 cups of macaroni or spaghetti, 1 pint of milk, 4 level tablespoons of butter substitute, 3 level tablespoons of flour, 1 cup of grated cheese, 1 cup of chopped, roasted peanuts, 1 tablespoon of salt and a little cayenne pepper. Cook the macaroni as usual in boiling salted water for about 20 minutes, or until tender; it is easier to manage if broken into small pieces before cooking. While it is boiling, prepare a white sauce, first rubbing the butter substitute and flour together and diluting with the milk, stirring constantly until smooth and thick. If lumps appear, put the sauce

through a fine strainer. Season with salt and cayenne. When the macaroni is done (the water in which it is cooked may be used to thicken a soup), separate by washing with cold water, and arrange a layer in a baking dish. Sprinkle a layer of grated cheese over the macaroni, a few chopped peanuts, and cover with sauce. Repeat until the dish is full. Sprinkle stale bread crumbs over the top of the dish and set away to be reheated, when wanted. No bread need be served with this dish.

Peanut Patties—The ingredients are: 1 pint of toasted bread crumbs, rolled fine, 1 pint of mashed potatoes (white or sweet), 2 teaspoons of baking powder, dissolved in the yolks of 2 eggs. Mix these ingredients well together and season with salt, pepper, sage and mace. Beat all together well and then form into small cakes. Dip each cake into the whites of the eggs, then into peanut meal and brown slightly in the frying pan containing a little fat—not deep fat; turn and brown on both sides. (This is a southern recipe, from a bulletin of Tuskegee Institute.)

Peanut Fondue—The ingredients are: 1 cup of peanuts, shelled, 1 cup of soft bread crumbs, 1-2 cups of milk, 1 egg, 1½ teaspoons of salt, a little cayenne pepper. Grind the peanuts in a meat grinder. Mix together all the ingredients, except the white of the egg. Beat that egg white stiff and fold it into the mixture. Bake the fondue in a well-greased pudding dish, in a moderate oven for 35 minutes.

Peanut Salad—The ingredients are: 1 cup of thinly sliced apple, 1 cup of chopped celery, ½ cup of chopped dates, ½ cup of chopped roasted peanuts, lettuce and mayonnaise dressing. Mix together the apple, celery, dates and peanuts with a little of the dressing, spread upon lettuce leaves and cover with the mayonnaise. Peanuts may be added to any fruit salad. They are also very good in combinations containing cabbage, served with boiled dressing.

Peanut Biscuits—The ingredients are: 1 cup of white corn meal, 1 cup of flour, 2 tablespoons peanut butter, 1 tablespoon of salt, 4 teaspoons of baking powder, 1 tablespoon of fat, about ½ cup of milk or milk and water. Sift the corn meal, flour, salt and baking powder; work in the fat and peanut butter with the tips of the fingers; add the liquid, stirring lightly with a knife. Turn out on a floured board, when of the right consistency to roll out. Roll as lightly as possible into a sheet from one quarter to one half inch in thickness, cut into biscuits and bake in a very hot oven, on an ungreased tin, about 15 minutes.

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If your dealer hasn't it, write him or get it for you."

BETTER SERVICE BY RAILROADS

Some time after President Wilson took over, for war purposes, the railroads of the nation, and placed them under Director-General McAdoo, it was intimated that all railroad executives were not playing fair with the Government; that they did not want, and were not trying to make government railroad operation too great a success for fear that it would endanger the return of the railroads to private control after the war.

Soon after, W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, made the same observation, not as an intimation, but declared it as a provable fact, and further stated that the railroad executives were doing this at the instruction of a group of New York bankers.

Mr. Lee has been widely challenged. Many denials have reached The Christian Science Monitor office of the statement that very soon after the railroads passed to the Government prominent railroad men were mentally holding back their heartiest cooperation with the Government and that government operation was correcting many handicaps, was not doing what it could do if the railroad executives would throw themselves heartily into the new plan and trust the future to Principle.

Now there is growing evidence that under the pressure of the war, with an enlarged apprehension of what this war means for the freedom of humanity and an appreciation of the sacrifice of selfish view and private interest it will take to win it, railroad executives are correcting their mental attitude with real patriotism and understanding of which they have no lack when thinking clearly.

An interesting evidence of this is the leading article in the March number of *Printer's Ink*, the great publishing and advertising weekly, on "Effect of Government Control on Railway Purchases and Advertising." The author of this article, Mr. Samuel Dunn, is the editor of the *Railway Age*, which is regarded practically as the semi-official mouthpiece of the national railroads. In addition, Mr. Dunn has been a prolific writer and speaker on railroad subjects, and may be said to have been extremely pro-railroad-under-private-ownership, and against much of any kind of "regulation."

Hence his article may be taken to reflect not only a growing resignation on the part of railroad men to government operation, and is, surely, also an indication of a higher than selfish view, and a patriotic determination on the part of railroad interests not so apparent before.

There are only two points in the usually aggressive pro-railroad Mr. Dunn's article that we would even question, and these are things he has left out rather than things he has put in. If the bill may be excused, Mr. Dunn says in one place, "but the public would not be harmed," and in another place, "The credit of the companies has been impaired by regulation." There is no question that the public and the legislators did not do their part by the railroads, and there is no question that in many cases there was unjust regulation, but the railroads "shot first," to use the western expression.

They controlled politics for years, and acted the part of martinis to the public. When they could have protected the public they exploited it, and when the legislators and the people had their turn the exploiters among them used the situation to do to the railroads what the railroads had done to others, and the financial deals of the New Haven, the Rock Island and the Frisco, with other evidence that those who desired to be fair to the railroads had before them, made them hesitate to put any more power into the hands of the railroads or any more support behind them, until they were sure of their ground; so the railroads cannot escape the responsibility of suffering for their own sins.

Mr. Dunn also hints at a fear of the Government's inability to do purchasing on a large scale, and again attention should be called to the fact that in purchasing particularly have the railroads shined grievously in wastefulness and extravagance, and the knowledge of the fact that many railroad executives were closely allied financially with those from whom they purchased supplies, has not helped that case either.

The Government may be the "kettle" on wastefulness and extravagance in purchasing, but the railroads should be very careful that they are no "pot" before they pass judgment. Mr. Dunn's remarks about the ethics and commercial value of advertising as applied to railroad service considered as merchandise, or of advertising considered as railroad propaganda, are interesting, and a subject that this paper expects to discuss at some future time, but not in this article. While Mr. Dunn's restraint in not even mentioning the labor leaders as those who accused the railroads of spending millions to influence the public improperly when the railroads spent \$200,000 to keep themselves, as they felt, from being held up for \$100,000,000, is more than admirable, it is wonderful to those who have known the fighting Mr. Dunn of the past.

And what Mr. Dunn says is true, except we believe he will remember that the figure which Messrs. Lee, Garretson and Carter multiplied into millions was about \$350,000 instead of \$300,000.

In the summer of 1917 this issue drawn between the railroad managers and their workers, to which Mr. Dunn refers, was the greatest "show-down" between so-called "capital" and so-called "labor" ever known in the history of the world. No one who attended any of the meetings at the Engineers Building in New York is likely to forget them as a spectacle, nor is he likely ever to forget the lesson he learned there, it was the

first time that more than two of the four great brotherhoods of railroad workers had ever combined in a wage demand. In this case, all four combined. It was the first time that the demand had ever been made national instead of sectional. It was the first time the railroads had ever gotten together to meet such a demand. On one side were nearly 2,000,000 workers, representing, with their families, 10,000,000 people or 9 per cent of the total population of the United States, and on the other side \$20,000,000,000 of capital invested in the entire transportation system of the country.

On one side sat the "Railroad Interests"; on the other side sat the "Labor Interests." If the men won, the \$20,000,000,000 in increased wages was to be paid by the public; if the increase was refused and the men struck, the cost of the calamity would fall upon the public. But this public had no representation at the table where their case was being determined—the Revolution was fought over a less flagrant example of "taxation without representation" than this.

It was at this point that the railroads went to the public in newspaper advertising with "their side" of the controversy, while with superior tactics the labor leaders went to the President, the Adamson law was passed, a strike averted, and the bill of \$100,000,000 charged up to the public.

The railroads were represented by men able, technical, military in giving and exacting obedience, but stodgy, of no imagination, and seeking to preserve the status quo. They were oftentimes human, because most of them had come up from the ranks of the people with whom they were dealing, but these sympathies were usually suffocated by the representatives of the financial interests who held themselves aloof, and who are often carelessly or willfully ignorant of how the other half lives. On the labor side were four labor leaders with the spirit of a Samuel Adams or a William Jennings Bryan, fighting for what they considered "the common people" or "the under dog." They knew the railroad men like books, "making rings around them" in mental celerity and as tacticians. They were great leaders, great actors, half preachers, emotional and sympathetic, but asking for 100 per cent to force 50 per cent, knowing the difficulties of the railroads, even sympathizing with these difficulties, but, in turn, responsible to a following which, knowing much that is wrong, hits at it specifically, sensing much else that is wrong hits at it also, blindly and even wrongly, but wanting all it can get, right or wrong, while the getting is good.

Down at the bottom of it all, what is to be healed is what is called by many people "human nature." It is called by the laboring man "oppression by capital;" by the capitalists, "arrogance of labor;" but it is that which St. Paul calls "carnal mind." Definite signs, such as the one presented by Mr. Dunn's article, that the railroad men are beginning to see the whole question in a broader than "human nature" light are welcome. We believe that the laboring men are seeing or will see it in a broader light. It will be healed only by love for Principle or what the railroad and laboring man calls "patriotism," which turns the thought from selfish interests to something bigger and greater. In the meantime, however, the people have a right to better railroad service than they are now getting, even making allowance for all of the difficulties. They have a right to better service for the prosecution of their private business, and what the people have a right to they usually get—politely if possible, impolitely if necessary.

SHORT CREDIT PLAN URGED FOR GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The Deutsche Arbeiter-Zeitung recently discussed the question of borrowing and credits after the war. Before the war, it declared, the German custom was to borrow freely—a commercial necessity—but consumers borrowed to an extent which was dangerous. The war has introduced a system of short credits—prompt payment in cash or in short bills—which has been adopted widely. England and France had long ago instituted it, and the advantages are obvious. The seller runs less risk, and the buyer not only gets discount for prompt payment, but is not exposed to the temptation of exceeding his means. There is a general wish in Germany that this custom should be observed after the war, and the Leipzig Chamber of Commerce has gone into the matter. It appears that the short credit idea has been widely taken up and has proved satisfactory and there is a unanimous wish that this beneficial institution should be perpetuated. The Leipzig Chamber of Commerce recognizes, however, the difficulty of insisting upon this shortened period of credit after the war, when, instead of the present prevailing abundance of money, which has largely contributed to short credits, a scarcity of money will show itself, the exhausted supplies will have to be renewed, business costs will increase, and bitter competition will be found everywhere. In some trades it points out, longer credit will still be inevitable, but short credit will be for the benefit of the community. It is essential, it adds, that not merely the producers, but the wholesale and retail dealers and the consumers, observe this system and the representatives of the various trade associations must impress this notion on their members.

The chamber has forwarded a petition to the German Handelsrat, praying for combined action on the part of chambers of commerce, trade associations and so on, in this direction.

In the summer of 1917 this issue drawn between the railroad managers and their workers, to which Mr. Dunn refers, was the greatest "show-down" between so-called "capital" and so-called "labor" ever known in the history of the world. No one who attended any of the meetings at the Engineers Building in New York is likely to forget them as a spectacle, nor is he likely ever to forget the lesson he learned there, it was the

PHILATELIC NOTES

War Tax Stamps

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The "War Tax" stamps issued in British colonies have for some time been familiar. Malta, the latest recruit, is rather late in the field; but more than usual interest centers round this issue, as it was for some time uncertain which series, the higher value to be overprinted, was to be utilized. In December last it was officially notified that the Governor, Lord Methuen, had directed that "on and from the 15th instant and until further notice, an additional rate, as specified hereunder, shall be charged on letters, post-cards, and parcels posted in these islands for local delivery, as well as letters, including British letters, post-cards, and parcels addressed to the United Kingdom and to other parts of the British Empire." The "additional rate" al-



Maltese war tax stamp

luded to was one halfpenny on each letter and 3d. on each parcel. The stamps of these denominations used to be overprinted "War Tax." The first stamp to appear was the 1d. blue-green King George overprinted "War Tax" in black sans serif capitals, and for some time this was the only one on sale. The higher value did not put in an appearance, and a good deal of speculation was indulged in as to which threepenny stamp would be used—the white-back King George, or the King Edward bi-colored stamp. Some time ago it was rumored that the stocks of the latter stamp had been exhausted; but as the higher value of the "War Tax" has appeared now on the Edward, it would appear that there was still a plentiful supply of the older issue. The issue of the 3d. Edward will come as a surprise to most collectors, and it is really quite a unique innovation to have a "War Tax" stamp bearing the portrait of a former sovereign.

National Collections

It has been advocated from time to time in philatelic circles that a national collection should be formed in England, and the Imperial War Museum about to be started, has reopened the subject once more. The collection given to the nation over five-and-twenty years ago by Mr. J. K. Tappin, M. P., and now housed at the Imperial Museum, is the nearest approach the country has ever had to a national collection and it has been proposed to place this on such a basis that it may be added to and kept up to date. The Tappin collection occupied one of the best known philatelic seven years in arrangement.

New Zealand Stamps and Others

Rumor has it that the black three-halfpenny stamp of New Zealand is about to be classed as an "old" issue, in other words, it is to be superseded. The reason given is the same which created the difficulty with the old Penny Black of Great Britain, namely the black postal cancellation, and the using of stamps more than once to defray postage. There is also an idea that a new Indian issue may appear shortly, and to support this it is pointed out that the recent royal proclamation providing for the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint at Bombay, will see Indian postage stamps produced there. No stamps have been produced in the country since 1854.

WOMEN'S SHARE IN SWISS AFFAIRS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—In the Year-Book of the Swiss Women, the third issue of which has just appeared, Fraulein Dr. E. Graf gives a very interesting account of the progress of women, and of the women's movement in Switzerland during the past year. The chronicle points out that in both French and German Switzerland the movement showed a constantly increasing activity of women in social, economic, and civic affairs. In the education of girls and young women remarkable progress has been made. It is recognized that the ordinary home and household training for women is no longer sufficient for the women of the day. It is an ascertained fact that the women who are only trained for domestic life, and who draw a line of demarcation between private and public life, no longer satisfy the needs of their growing children and of their husbands. The plan of a complete organization for the specific education of women in the form of a Women's University, has been taken up with great enthusiasm. In Zurich it has taken root already in the largely attended women's educational courses. The women's courses in civics, which were begun just at the outbreak of the war, have extended into all parts of the country. Further, in the education and training of the younger girls, new

courses of study have been introduced and the subject is being pursued more and more deeply and thoroughly than ever before.

The working life of women has also undergone an extraordinary extension and deepening. The war, which has taken away so many men for military duty on the frontier, made it necessary for women to fill their places, and the desire for independence also drew a number of women into masculine callings. The younger feminine generation is taking up commercial work in ever increasing numbers. The labor market is already full and it has become necessary to take steps to regulate the supply and demand in a systematic manner. To this end special advisory councils have been formed in several Swiss towns to afford information and advice to parents and young people as to the best and most suitable occupation to be entered upon. Two new fields of work were opened up in 1917, one an agricultural college for women at Niederlenz, and the other a training school for women employees in temperance restaurants, established by the Zurich Women's Association. In the higher academic professions women students are to be found in all faculties. The latest statistics show that there are 1688 women students in Swiss universities and colleges. Amongst these five were studying theology, 53 law, and 649 philosophy. In the canton of Berne the first woman lawyer was admitted to practise last year.

In country districts in eastern Switzerland women pastors are already at work. The Evangelical Union of Zurich has agreed that women, who have been trained in theology, shall be given posts as ministers and assistant ministers in the churches, just like the men. It is also declared that the employment of women as assistants to pastors is highly desirable, especially for visiting the needy, Sunday work, and the supervision of children.

At Lucerne an Evangelical Deaconess School has been opened which is hoped will serve a twofold purpose. It is proposed to take young women and girls from the country districts, whose circumstances permit, and train them for home nursing and voluntary service in their communities. The school will also take young women who do not care to enter a regular Deaconess Home, and give them a thorough professional training, in nursing for instance, or any other branch of activity which will enable them to help their immediate relatives and friends.

Complaints are made in the Year Book that in spite of the fidelity of women in their work, their equal training and administrative capacity, there is always the undemocratic differentiation made in the scale of remuneration. It will be a piece of almost incredible folly for British legislators to add to England's present serious difficulties by approving of a measure which would meet with determined resistance in every city, town, village and hamlet throughout the length and breadth of Ireland.

What utterances like these, and statements similar to those being made at "self-determination" meetings, may mean to the enemy, is mentioned in a statement issued by Charles Stewart Dawson for the American Defense Society.

YORKSHIRE AND ALLOTMENT HOLDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, England.—A meeting was held recently at the University of Leeds under the auspices of the Yorkshire Council for Agricultural Education and the department of agriculture of the university, which was attended by a large number of local advisers in horticulture from various parts of the county.

GERMAN PAPER ON HANDICRAFTS' FUTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The Weser Zeitung recently took a pessimistic view of the future that awaits the small artisan after the war. During the war period, it wrote, more than one-third of all the independent artisans have had to close down, whilst the indebtedness of artisans has greatly increased and now exceeds 1,250,000,000 marks. The reason for this lies chiefly in the novel conditions brought about by the war, no credit being allowed by the sellers of raw materials, and the narrow financial basis upon which the German artisan had built up his business. The cooperative organizations, notwithstanding the good work done, have not been able to avert the dangers of the situation; still, they have proved themselves the only weapon of any importance, and as a result more than 900 cooperative supply societies have been called into life during the war, mainly with a view to securing orders from war organizations. The union of these societies counts 1310 units, with 234,000 members in all.

A salutary step, the paper considered, would be the forming of a syndicate of artisans, as only an organization of such a magnitude could hope to cope with the big industrial undertakings. Steps, it wrote, have already been taken to interest the Prussian Diet in the question, and it is hoped, large credits will be forthcoming; but money alone will not suffice to put the shaken craftsmen on their feet; it is quite to be expected that individual businesses will be subjected to the strictest control, with a view to eliminating all unremunerative undertakings. A characteristic feature of the present position is, that small artisans, combining agricultural pursuits with their actual trade, practically form the only group whom the war has not ruined.

UNITED STATES AND SINN FEIN ACTIVITIES

Second Irish Race Convention, to Be Held in New York in May, Plans to Present Ap- peal to President and Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The "self-determination" meeting held by various local Irish societies in this city last Sunday night is not intended to be any means the last of such gatherings. Indications, indeed, are that something like a climax in the campaign to enlist Washington's interest in the cause of Sinn Fein will be reached in this city on May 18 and 19, when what is being spoken of as the Second Irish Race Convention is planned to be held. At that convention a petition will be drafted to President Wilson and Congress praying "for application to Ireland of the President's noble declaration of the right of every nation to self-rule and self-determination."

That quotation is taken from the current issue of the Irish World, and it may or may not be significant that half of the same page is taken up with an article entitled "Home Rule for India." Remembering the Indian home rule plot trial now being conducted in San Francisco, it is interesting to note that the writer of the article says:

"The party of active resistance scoff at the idea of going on with petitions to the Indian Government, because that has been tried long enough and to no result. They prefer to play upon the fears of the British in India and the home Government by powerful and incessant agitation."

But Indian home rule and "self-determination" meetings are not the only matters interesting those who demand Irish independence. For instance, the contemplated English conscription act for Ireland is causing a great deal of discussion. The Irish World goes so far as to say:

"In the present temper of the Irish people it will require a much bigger military force to enforce conscription in Ireland than can be added to the British Army by any conscription act for Ireland passed by the British Parliament. It will be a piece of almost incredible folly for British legislators to add to England's present serious difficulties by approving of a measure which would meet with determined resistance in every city, town, village and hamlet throughout the length and breadth of Ireland."

What utterances like these, and statements similar to those being made at "self-determination" meetings, may mean to the enemy, is mentioned in a statement issued by Charles Stewart Dawson for the American Defense Society.

"The meeting in Carnegie Hall," says Mr. Dawson, "where, in the presence of 2000 persons, our ally, Great Britain, was vigorously denounced and revolution in Ireland advocated, will be exploited throughout Germany. Such instances make the result of the struggle in which the country is engaged the more doubtful. There are two ways of aiding the enemy. One is by diminishing the effort made against him, the other by encouraging him to greater resistance."

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BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The Weser Zeitung recently took a pessimistic view of the future that awaits the small artisan after the war. During the war period, it wrote, more than one-third of all the independent artisans have had to close down, whilst the indebtedness of artisans has greatly increased and now exceeds 1,250,000,000 marks. The reason for this lies chiefly in the novel conditions brought about by the war, no credit being allowed by the sellers of raw materials, and the narrow financial basis upon which the German artisan had built up his business. The cooperative organizations, notwithstanding the good work done, have not been able to avert the dangers of the situation; still, they have proved themselves the only weapon of any importance, and as a result more than 900 cooperative supply societies have been called into life during the war, mainly with a view to securing orders from war organizations. The union of these societies counts 1310 units, with 234,000 members in all.

A salutary step, the paper considered, would be the forming of a syndicate of artisans, as only an organization of such a magnitude could hope to cope with the big industrial undertakings. Steps, it wrote, have already been taken to interest the Prussian Diet in the question, and it is hoped, large credits will be forthcoming; but money alone will not suffice to put the shaken craftsmen on their feet; it is quite to be expected that individual businesses will be subjected to the strictest control, with a view to eliminating all unremunerative undertakings. A characteristic feature of the present position is, that small artisans, combining agricultural pursuits with their actual trade, practically form the only group whom the war has not ruined.

presided, and made a vigorous plea for the adoption of the allotment movement as part and parcel of the national life, and that it should not be regarded merely as a war time expedient. Speaking of a scheme for marketing the produce from allotments, Alderman Jackson said one of the chief needs would be the organization of a system of quick transport that would be both regular and reliable. He looked upon the development of allotment holding as a unique opportunity for changing the habits and character of the people. Instead of thousands of people crowding round the football and cricket fields in an afternoon, and congregating in clubs in the evening, he said, they now had the chance of spending their time more profitably on the land. He believed the movement could be used to reorganize country life. He thought it should be possible for a boy in a rural district to graduate from the schools to an allotment of his own, and by various stages from the small holding to the larger holding, and finally to the farm. He was of opinion that if this idea was not recognized in public life the small farmer would disappear in the near future.

Mr. A. S. Galt, lecturer and organizer in horticulture in the University of Leeds, reviewing the work of the advisers during the year 1917, said their work in the present year would chiefly consist of visiting allotments and giving advice to the holders. Closely connected with this work was the propaganda work, designed to increase the number of allotments. This work, he said, would be especially important in the near future, as the food production department was aiming at getting half a million extra plots in the country within the next few weeks.

At the close of the meeting it was resolved to form a Yorkshire Federation of Allotment Holders, and a proposal that a meeting for the purpose should be held as early as possible in the university was adopted.

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RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The Radcliffe College platoon which will march in the Liberty Loan parade Saturday afternoon will meet on Commonwealth Avenue between Gloucester Street and Massachusetts Avenue at one o'clock. Any graduate of Radcliffe desiring to march in the parade will be at the college club, Commonwealth Avenue, at 12:45. The "47 Workshop," Professor Baker's playwriting course, will give a performance tonight and tomorrow night in Agassiz Theater. Professor Baker will take one of the roles. Tuesday evening the Radcliffe Athletic Association will hold a meet in the gymnasium which will be open to friends of the students.

WOMEN'S THREE-PIECE GARDEN SETS,

35c

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS,

Two packages for 5c

FOURTH AND RACE STREETS, CINCINNATI

We will store your furs in our cold dry air fur storage vaults

We also insure them against loss by fire or moth. Entire cost but 3% of your own valuation. Remodeling and repairing at Summer prices—No charge for storage if we remodel or repair your furs.

April
The Month of Showers

but the month, too, that reminds you of hastening the work of preparing your Summer Garments. Our stock of

New Wash Fabrics

is worthy your early inspection and selection.

The variety covers the want of every taste.

Our prices give you an idea of practical savings.

The JOHN SHILLITO COMPANY

7th Race and Shillito Place CINCINNATI, OHIO

Canal 3497

CINCINNATI CORSET COMPANY

Fitting a Specialty

130-132 West Seventh Street CINCINNATI, O.

SPECIAL RAILROAD ACCOUNTS

Service of the United Press Associations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Director General of Railroads has issued a general order for the railroads to begin immediately keeping special account books to be used while under federal control. The accounts are to be kept for a period beginning Jan. 1. The special books are to be designated "federal books."

High Grade Launderers

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ATTRACTIONS OF THE NORTHWEST

Illustrated Talk on British Columbia, Oregon and Washington at Twentieth Century Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—"You climb and climb, ever happy in the anticipation of what is at the top; you push forward, up to your knees in snow; there is a determination that carries you upward. But the reward of going up is the coming down—you just sit down and slide. You never may be found, but that matters little when compared with the glorious views your vision has taken in."

Such was the version of Frank B. Riley on hill climbing in an illustrated travel-talk on the International Northwest delivered before a large audience under the auspices of the Twentieth Century Club Tuesday evening. The lecturer was introduced by Prof. Charles E. Fay of Tufts College, president of the American Alpine Club.

A large number of scenic slides were screened by Frank I. Jones, Mr. Riley's associate, revealing the majestic Cascade peaks, lovely vales, and beautiful landscapes backed by snow-capped mountains, while the innumerable lakes, rivers and dashing waters were beyond intelligible description, the whole combining the three great commonwealths of British Columbia, Oregon and Washington.

The great buildings of the cities of Vancouver, Victoria, Portland, Seattle and Spokane were shown, while the matchless parks, gardens and waterfronts of these business centers called forth unstinted admiration.

Not of least interest were the forests with their natural colored foliage, their herds of deer and climbing bears; the smooth roads entwining the mountain sides, and yawning precipices. Nor were the fishing and lumbering industries neglected by the apt lecturer in his ever-interesting descriptions, the whole being so real, so rich.

Messrs. Riley and Jones, who are covering the Middle and Eastern states in the interests of the Pacific Northwest Touring Association, are both expert climbers, and the views were in the majority photographed by Mr. Jones, the system of color work being credibly produced. Their trip across the continent was exclusively under the patronage of the British Columbia, Oregon and Washington governments, with whose compliments the lectures are presented gratis to the public.

The H. S. Pogue Co.

You can get everything you need for your war time garden in our subway housefurnishing section.

SPADE FORKS, LAWN RAKES, HOES,

\$1.25 50c 70c

GARDEN TROWELS, COMBINATION GARDEN TOOL,

15c 50c

WOMEN'S THREE-PIECE GARDEN SETS,

35c

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS,

Two packages for 5c

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Keystone Tire & Rubber Company's March net earnings totaled \$71,288 compared with \$25,955 a year ago, an increase of about 180 per cent.

GREAT PROFITS FOR INDUSTRIES

	1917	1916
Sales	\$16,323,431	\$12,494,695
Profit	1,208,018	905,205
Surp after div.....	998,034	617,601

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Clearing House
exchanges today are \$553,839,271;
balances, \$63,299,511.

exception being dryness of subsoil in some localities,

been made by the men. The increase will affect 2200.

size."

business March 20, 1918.
JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY
New York, March 27th, 1918.
The Board of Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the preferred capital stock of this Company, payable April 15th, 1918, is referred stockholders of record at the close business April 9th, 1918.
OWEN SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

that class of banks. But it has been the experience in Canada and abroad that placing of war loans even at higher rates than allowed by savings institutions has not caused withdrawals from such banks to a dangerous extent. The fact has had little effect other than a temporary suspension of new deposits. Our own experience is similar. Even postal savings deposits, which bear a much lower interest than our government bonds, have increased during the war.

"There are various estimates of available current savings funds, and it is important to determine to what extent those who hold these savings are willing to invest in war bonds. Probably if all people up to the present had been willing to appropriate all their savings to the purchase of bonds so far issued, it would have been necessary for the government to lend one dollar to subscribers. As it is, borrowing by subscribers to the first and second Liberty loans is exceedingly moderate, and it is our hope that the present outburst of patriotic enthusiasm will insure a very large subscription to the third loan, without the necessity for heavy bank borrowings.

"In the last two loans our books show we have only \$10,000 of unadjusted subscriptions by subscribers to nearly \$2,000,000,000 of bonds in this district, and a balance of less than \$3000, owing to subscribers who have defaulted in their payments.

"One of the greatest difficulties is a policy in regard to borrowing on Liberty bonds. Every bond purchased with borrowed money produces bank expansion so long as such loans remain unpaid. How much we should encourage subscribers to buy bonds with borrowed money must be determined.

"One unfortunate effect of excessive subscriptions by those unable to liquidate loans out of savings has been heavy sales of bonds on the stock exchange and their consequent decline below issue price. This would not occur, certainly not to the extent to which it has occurred, if subscribers to the third loan took them with the firm intention of holding them, even though economies necessary were severe."

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	940	955
Buckeye Pipe Line	94	96
Illinois Pipe Line	185	188
Standard Oil Pipe Line	92	97
Midwest Refining	101	103

Ohio Oil	350	335
Prairie Oil & Gas	472	478
Prairie Pipe	368	272
South Penn. Oil	285	290
Standard Oil (Cal.)	223	237
Standard Oil (Ind.)	635	645
Standard Oil (Ky.)	315	330
Standard Oil (N. J.)	555	560
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	267	270
Union Tank Line	94	96

OHIO CROP CONDITIONS

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Ohio state crop report for April estimates the wheat condition at \$3, or the same as a month ago, and three points better than a year ago. Dry weather during the last two weeks of last month has held wheat back. The rye condition is \$9, and the condition of corn in \$8 is 53 per cent.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 75

A quarterly dividend of two cents (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable on April 5, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 29, 1918.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

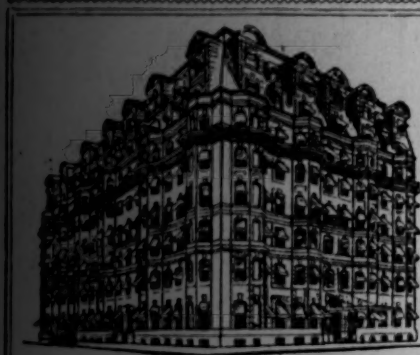
New York, March 27th, 1918.

The Board of Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the common capital stock of this company, payable April 15th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 9th, 1918.

OWEN SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

NEW ENGLAND

**Hotel Hemenway**
BOSTON, MASS.Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.Rates \$2.00 per day and up.
Special weekly rates on application.
No rooms without bath.
L. H. TORREY, Manager.**HOTEL PURITAN**

390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

This Distinctive Boston House is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.

Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. For motorists, a little book of "Thirty Motor Runs Around Boston." Write me for one. It will be a pleasure to serve you in any way I can.
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.**THE HARVARD**Overlooking Back Bay Fenway,
Near Museum of Fine Arts

Elegantly furnished suites of 1, 2, 3 rooms, with private baths, long distance telephones in the rooms; courteous hotel service; rates \$25 to \$85 per month, also by the week and day; excellent cafe, American and European plan rates; club breakfast and luncheon, 25c; 5-6 course dinner, 75c and 85c. 640 Huntington Ave., Tel. Brookline 3700.

The CharlesgateCorner Beacon Street and Back Bay Park
Overlooking Charles River and Fenway
One of Boston's Best Residential Hotels
Beautifully Furnished and Unfurnished Suites.
Dining Room Operated Entire Year.

Tel. B. R. 2376 HERBERT G. SUMMERS, Mgr.

ROCK RIDGE HALLCLIFF ROAD, WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
10 minutes from South Station. Express train. Well located for those who enjoy the country, but must be near the city. Just the place in which to take a short vacation free from household cares or to make your home for a long stay. Many comfortable furnished rooms for general use. Open wood fires. Fern room. Sun parlor. Hot and cold running water in bedrooms. Private baths. Excellent table. Rates \$10-\$15. Tel. Wellesley 71242.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Home-Made Opera

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—The public in this country is gradually getting round to the point where it is willing to apply the Monroe Doctrine to its opera. New American opera—written by Americans and sung by Americans—has been produced at the Metropolitan in New York, with the result that one offering had 21 curtain calls. "Shanewis," an Indian opera, the book of which was written by Nellie Richmond Eberhart, and the music by Charles Wakefield Cadman, made a pronounced hit. Sophie Braslau, whose name has an alien enemy sound, but who is a good American, sang the title rôle. Henry F. Gilbert, in "The Dance in Place Congo," has produced striking ballet pantomime from a story written by George W. Cable. It was natural that the critics should seek interviews with Cadman and Gilbert, following the successful production of both short operas, from the same stage on the same night. Gilbert has ideas of his own relative to American music. He says that when this nation was young, the people naturally turned to the mother country for their music. Opera was not opera unless it originated in Europe. But, the composer contends, there comes a time in the life of every individual when he must stand alone and say: "I am a man." This time apparently has come in the life of music in America. The period has arrived when the composers shall cast off the Old World influence and strike out along new paths. That these new paths may lead to musical glory is evidenced by the success achieved by two typically American writers of typically American music. America is so rich in tradition and in natural settings that it ought to be an easy task for the composer to become inspired here. The sooner some of them, who have been fashioning their work along the lines that others have laid down, come to the conclusion that they are old enough to stand alone, the sooner the country will begin to have a greater demonstration of originality.

Liquor and the Uniform
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER—Is any punishment too severe for the saloon keeper who peddles liquor to enlisted men? America, expectant that every soldier, sailor or marine will do his duty in this unexampled crisis, demands of each man that he shall be fit when the minute strikes. Selling and marching orders come suddenly nowadays. If the foolish virgins whose lamps were unlit were censured, what shall be said of the warrior, acclaimed as a hero by a grateful people, who is intoxicated when there comes to him the summons that should find him clear of head and sure of hand? But the fault travels behind his weakness to the man who tempted him to his downfall. The greater culprit by far is the dealer who sullies the uniform by the liquor he dispenses. The courts have very leniently dealt with 18 "boot-leggers" who were buying liquor on the sly for enlisted men. It was held that these agents were genial amateurs with a mistaken view of patriotism. A few object lessons in the way of rigorous treatment would go far

NEW ENGLAND

Hotel Hemenway
BOSTON, MASS.Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.Rates \$2.00 per day and up.
Special weekly rates on application.
No rooms without bath.
L. H. TORREY, Manager.

NEW YORK

Prince George Hotel
Fifth Ave. & 98th Street
NEW YORKAnnouncing
a Third
Addition

WE extend to our many friends our sincere appreciation of the patronage which has made necessary a still further expansion, increasing our capacity to

1000 ROOMS

The addition also includes large new dining rooms. The high degree of personal service so long characteristic of the Prince George Hotel will be zealously maintained.

Rates from \$2 per day

New York

Hotel Pennsylvania, now building, will be Statler-operated—the largest hotel in the world. 2,200 rooms, 2,200 baths. Opposite Pennsylvania Station.



Formerly of Parker House, Boston, and Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York

Room and Bath, \$2 and up; Two Persons, \$3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath, \$5 and up.

**Hotel Majestic**Central Park West
at the 72nd St. Motor Gateway
NEW YORK

"THE HOUSE OF GOOD WILL"

Within the Zone of Attraction
Outside the Zone of Confusion

Assembly Rooms of Various Sizes

COPELAND TOWNSEND

Lessor-Director

YOUR TRIP TO
BUFFALO

It will be a trip long and pleasantly remembered if you put up at Buffalo's unique hotel. Quietly, conveniently, ideally located. Unexcelled service.

HOTEL LENOXNorth St. at Delaware
European plan, 250
outside rooms \$1.50 up.
Send for free guide of
Buffalo and Niagara
Falls.
C. A. MINER,
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In the heart of the theatrical and shopping district. Modest and inexpensive. Specially suited to ladies traveling alone. Large light rooms, with running water. \$2.00 a day. With bath, \$2.50. Single suites from \$1.00 to \$5.00. Ownership management.

Every Room with
Bath and Shower
\$1.50 to \$5.00
per dayHome-like restaurant
with moderate prices.
Wm. J. Quinn Jr.,
Formerly Asst. Mgr.
The St. Charles
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Largest Hotel in the State
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Rates \$1.50 per day and up
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450 Rooms 450 Baths

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650 Rooms 650 Baths

Rates from \$2 per day

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New and Strictly Fireproof.

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NEW AND FIREPROOF

200 Rooms With Bath, \$1.50 Up.

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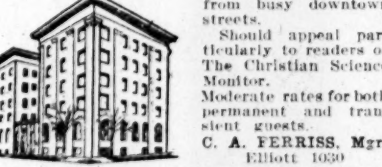
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Famous for its magnificent equipment, excellent cuisine and unobtrusive service.

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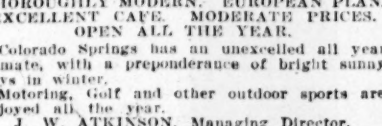
VERNON GOODWIN, Vice-President and Managing Director

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KIDBY AT JONES STREETS

Free garage

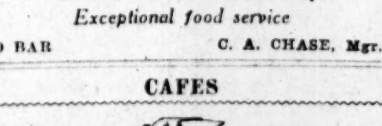
A sunlit outside room \$1.00

One with private bath, \$1.50

50 cents more for two—no higher

Attractive rates to permanent guests.

MR. BERT TOWNSEND, Manager.

**Hotel Chancellors**

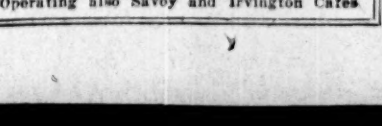
UNION SQUARE CITY CENTER

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All Suite Rooms: All Private Baths

Splendid Meals

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Large attractive lobby; no bar; rates for our traveling friends \$1.00 per day and up; for home guests reasonable weekly and monthly rates.

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A Hotel for Your Wife, Your Mother, Your Sister and Yourself.

San Diego, Cal.

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Breakfast \$1.00

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Absolutely Fireproof. GEO. L. MAYNE, Mgr.

The Wagner Hotel

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100 rooms, 60 baths. Rates \$1.00 per day and up. Special rates by week or month.

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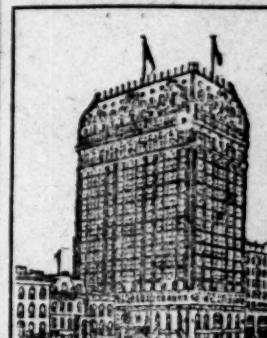
Breakfast 80c, Lunch 60c, Dinner \$1.00.

Sundays: Breakfast 75c, Dinner \$1.25.

Further particulars at any office 1408.

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The Blackstone Chicago**The House of Harmony**

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The Most Talked of
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The Best Thought of Hotel
in the United States**Hotel Muehlebach**BALTIMORE AVENUE AND "MELITA" STREET
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New Fireproof Rooms

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Under the Personal Direction of

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A hotel with a quiet, home-like atmosphere and a merited reputation for attentive service. Modern fireproof and centrally located. Literature on request.

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SEATTLE, WASH.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

A Refined Hotel for Your Mother, Wife and Sister.

European Plan, \$1.50 to \$5.00

MR. GLANCY, President.

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Hotel owns and operates Dairy, Gardens and Private Garage. Popular Prices.

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Famous for its magnificent equipment, excellent cuisine and unobtrusive service.

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MILLION DOLLAR POPULAR HOTEL

FREE AUTO BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS

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100 Rooms, 1 Person \$1.00

2 Persons \$1.50

100 Rooms, 1 " 1.50

2 " 2.00

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350 Rooms in Suites with Private Baths

Single, \$1.50 to \$2. Double, \$2.50 to \$3.

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An all-the-year round hotel of the highest class. American Plan \$4.00 per day and upwards.

Set in beautiful surroundings, mountain scenery and ocean breezes. "Mid-way between Los Angeles and the Sea." Located on famous HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD and AUTOMOBILE HIGHWAY to Santa Barbara and the north.

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A Select Residential Uptown Hotel.

Service and Appointments the Best.

American Plan.....\$2.00 Per Day and Up

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Geary St., just off Union Square

New steel and concrete structure, located in midst of theater, cafe and retail store districts. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessary expensive luxury. Motor bus meets all trains and shuttles.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Mal. R. M. Johnston, National United States Army, who has just been honored with this recognition and title, is of the department of history. Harvard University, where he specializes in the study of military history and instruction herein. When the Military Historian and Economist was started, a few years ago, he was made editor of a journal that has proved timely and valuable during the war. Born in Paris, and educated in France, in England and in Germany, as well as in the United States, he has a Cambridge University M. A. for his academic title. Following a brief period spent as a barrister, he left London, went to the United States to lecture on history, and had successive appointments at Harvard, Mt. Holyoke and Bryn Mawr. In 1908 he joined the Harvard faculty; and now his presence there as a teacher adds much to the resources of an institution that has thrown itself unreservedly into the training of combatants on land and at sea. He is the author of books, varied in kind, not a few of which deal with the Napoleonic period of French history and with the noted Corsican.

Bertrand G. McIntyre of East Waterford, whose candidacy as a Democrat for the governorship of Maine is announced, is a party leader who has acquired to this honor from his party before. Following an education in the public schools, he turned to trading in live stock, and, since 1890, has been prominent in the lumber business. His general capacity and representative character were recognized when he was chosen as a state representative on the governing board of the federal farm loan enterprise in New England when that movement was organized a few years ago. Maine also indorsed him as a shrewd and able protector of her pecuniary interests when he was chosen to be chairman of the State Board of Assessors. He has had experience as a member of the Legislature, and his administrative ability was tested when he was sheriff of Oxford County.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Pirrie, K. P., LL. D., D. Sc., who has been asked to assist the British Government in connection with the output of mercantile shipping, is chairman of the great Belfast shipbuilding and engineering firm of Harland & Wolff. William James Pirrie's connection with Harland & Wolff dates from the time he was a lad of 15. Born in Quebec of Irish parents, while still an infant he was brought back to Belfast by his mother, who was herself a County Antrim woman. When her son was 15 Mrs. Pirrie took him from the Belfast Royal Academical Institution and entered him as a premium apprentice at Messrs. Harland & Wolff's works. Young Pirrie's enthusiasm and capacity for work marked him from the outset as a coming man, and Sir Edward Harland, the founder of the firm, was not slow in giving him his chance. By the time Mr. Pirrie was 22 he was occupying the position of head draftsman, and five years later he was admitted as a junior partner of the firm. Lord Pirrie has been Lord Mayor of Belfast, high sheriff of County Antrim and County Down respectively, and comptroller of the household of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Some years ago he had the honor of being the first man to be presented with the honorary freedom of the city of Belfast. Lord Pirrie has a controlling interest in several shipping and shipbuilding undertakings.

William Howard Thompson of Kansas, who is moving in the United States Senate, where he is the senior representative of his State, against the meat packing industry of the country as privately owned and controlled, is a lawyer of eminence who was swept into the Senate in 1912-13 by the Democratic tidal wave coincident with the election of President Wilson. He had shown vote-getting ability in a region strongly Republican when he ran for the post of judge in the thirty-second judicial district; and he duplicated his success when it came to the senatorial primary and to election by the Legislature. Earlier in his career he was clerk of the State Court of Appeals, Crawfordville, Ind., is his birthplace. At an early age he went, with his parents to a Kansas farm, and there grew up. A high school and business college training fitted him for expert stenographic work, and he became a court reporter. The transition to the study and practice of law was easy. Senator Thompson's record as a lawyer and judge makes the more significant his recommendations intended to foster social justice.

William Tyler Page of Friendship Heights, Md., near Washington, D. C., is the winner of the \$1000 prize offered

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by the city of Baltimore for the best definition of "America's Creed." Several thousand definitions were submitted, and the decision was made on terms defined and carefully followed by a committee of award, made up of authors and in touch with an advisory committee of important officials, federal and state. Mr. Page is a descendant of John Tyler, who was President of the United States, and also of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Carter Braxton. The town of Frederick, Md., where Francis Scott Key was born, was Mr. Page's native town. His education was received in the schools of Baltimore.

NOTES ON THE NEWS

Daylight Saving
Daylight saving will be a great success in the United States, it is generally agreed, if productive, or at least sensible, use is made of the extra hour of sunlight that has been added to the latter part of the day. One unhappy result, it is reported, has been that drinking men have taken to lingering an extra hour in the saloon after the day's work is done, before going home, increasing the burden which their intemperance has already brought upon their families. If this practice is found to be widespread, it would seem only fair to close the saloons for one hour, in the late afternoon, during the daylight saving period.

Indian Bond Buyers

When the Third Liberty Loan United States bonds are placed on sale, special provision will doubtless be made to offer them for subscription on some localities is apparent enough, both in impaired trolley service and in appeals for the right to raise the rate of fares; and, while the railway companies have often made out that they were entitled to relief, it has been seldom that they have not stood convicted of providing poor service. Service, it would appear to the least concerned observer, is the reason for

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poor. Even more significant is the evidence that he has come to trust the paleface conqueror, and to trust that his intentions are now altogether benevolent.

Champion Riveters

In days of strikes and rumors of strikes in some of the shipyards of the United States it is heartening to hear, concerning other yards, of the patriotic and craftsmanlike pride felt by various gangs of riveters in the records they are making for work accomplished in a day. The score of 836 buttonhead rivets in a day of nine hours was raised to 966 rivets on the day after Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board announced that he would pay the expenses of a visit to Washington to the riveting crew that made the best record during April. Some other crew will very likely top this score of 966. The resemblance in sound and significance of the tattoo of the riveter's pneumatic hammer to the rattle of the machine gun should spur the workers' imaginations, and induce study in ways to eliminate false motions and lost moments.

Uses of the "Jitney"

The City Council of Winnipeg, Man., recently passed an ordinance forbidding "jitneys" to use the streets. To obtain the concession, the Street Railway Company offered to make 11 reforms, including promises of better service, improved rolling stock and motor bus service to districts which are not at present served. That the jitney has proved too strong a competitor for some street railways in some localities is apparent enough, both in impaired trolley service and in appeals for the right to raise the rate of fares; and, while the railway companies have often made out that they were entitled to relief, it has been seldom that they have not stood convicted of providing poor service. Service, it would appear to the least concerned observer, is the reason for

the existence of street cars, and yet so often it is made secondary that the company that does provide service is able to make a great deal of capital out of what should be taken as a matter of course.

SIR A. CURRIE'S REPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The following reply has been received through Sir Edward Kemp from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, to the message recently sent by the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, on behalf of the Canadian people to the Canadian expeditionary force: "Please convey to Sir Robert Borden and to the people of Canada our heartfelt gratitude for their message of appreciation for the past and confidence and hope for the future. With an ever increasing knowledge of the justice of our cause, inspired and strengthened by the prayers of those at home, we contemplate the present crisis with calm and steadfast hearts. When the call comes I am confident that all ranks of the corps will continue to play their part and maintain and enhance their proud record."

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WHERE THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN WILL BE LAUNCHED



ON JULY 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was signed, and it is customary to date the beginning of the United States of North America from that day. Full many a league over very rough roads had to be traveled by the patriot founders, however, before the parties to the covenant could agree upon a satisfactory form of government. A tentative or provisional arrangement had been entered into on March 2, 1781, which served, after a fashion, to carry the Confederation through the last two years of the Revolution and through six years of peace. In reality, no central Government existed. The Revolution had been, for the most part, prosecuted by tacit agreement rather than government. There was a Continental Congress, to be sure, but to its demands for contributions of men and money the several states responded in the time and manner most convenient to them. Often the revolutionary forces were left perilously short of clothing, equipment and ammunition. Washington was reduced to extreme straits in keeping the field, in 1777 and 1778. Congress had failed to meet his requisitions, and his soldiers suffered terribly through a long and unusually severe winter at Valley Forge.

It was in this emergency that Congress made what may be regarded as its first venture into war financing by issuing bills of credit. The depreciation of the paper money which ensued was disheartening. On March 1, 1778, \$1 in specie exchanged for \$1.75 in paper; on Sept. 1, for \$4. By March 1, 1779, the specie dollar was worth \$10 in paper; by September of that year, 13 paper dollars were equal in value to only \$1 in specie. From this on, the depreciation became more rapid, until, on March 18, 1780, 40 paper dollars had a purchasing value of only \$1 in specie; by Dec. 1, the relative value of paper and specie was as 1 to 100, and on May 1, 1781, credit bills could be had all the way from \$200 to \$500 in face value for a specie dollar.

CONGRESS, under the Confederation, had no authority over the states, or, at least, no authority which the states respected or were compelled to acknowledge. The states settled their disputes, regardless of the authority of the United States; the national legislature, at this time, in the words of an eminent writer on the subject, had become "a feeble junta of about 20 persons moving about from city to city as circumstances required."

The United States, as it existed during the Confederation, was frequently compelled to borrow money upon the personal credit of its founders and its officials. Compared with some of the states, it was very poor, so that it frequently became a suppliant for their aid. True patriots and unselfish men had risen up here and there, nevertheless, to help the infant republic, and there are few pages in history at once

would have dictated an opposite course, he signed the non-importation agreement of 1765. As a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1776, he voted against the Declaration of Independence, but upon its adoption affixed his signature to it. Twice afterward he was reelected to Congress.

As the Revolutionary period has receded and historians have gained a clearer perspective of the parts played by the principal actors in the great struggle, Robert Morris has loomed larger and larger in their vision. It is now fully recognized that the services he rendered the struggling Government were of incalculable value. He freely pledged his personal credit for army supplies, his obligations in this particular at one time reaching \$1,400,000. Without his financial aid, the campaign of 1781, when

Jefferson and Hamilton were dominating figures, and each represented an extreme. Jefferson and his following stood for the recognition of state sovereignty; Hamilton and his following for strong central authority. The task of determining the relative jurisdiction and power of the federal and state governments was wisely left to time; if it had not been, no Constitution could have been ratified. The question involved and left unsettled was largely accountable for the Civil War; to this day agreement on the main point is rather tacit than fixed, but opinion on the subject, thanks to increasing unity of thought and action, to a closer binding of interests, to a series of rational Supreme Court decisions and to the development of nationalism, rather than sectional patriotism, has become so moderate and reasonable that a revival of the contro-

American colonies, properly so called. Hamilton fully recognized the great financial ability and even greater patriotic devotion of Morris; on the other hand, in common with most of his contemporaries, Morris recognized in Hamilton a man of extraordinary capacity and one peculiarly, and even marvelously, gifted with the genius of statecraft, so requisite to the establishment of a national fiscal system on a sound and permanent basis. Thus, Hamilton became the first Secretary of the Treasury, and, in fact, the founder of the system under which all the financial operations of the United States have been carried on down to the present day.

IN the established Government, after serving for a time in the Pennsylvania Legislature, Robert Morris, from 1789 to 1795, was a United States Senator from that State. He engaged largely in the China trade and became concerned in land speculations which involved him in ruinous losses, with the result that he was confined to a debtors' prison for three and a half years, a circumstance that has not ceased to be deplored even in these days.

Out of division in Washington's Cabinet, on questions of financial policy, sprang political divisions on party lines. Two of these questions were of first consequence. One had to do with the creation of a national bank by act of Congress, and the other with the assumption by the United States of the war debts of the several states. Washington, who was a Federalist or Centralist, although disowning party affiliations, sided with Hamilton and Knox, who favored these measures, and against Jefferson and Randolph, who opposed them. The state debts assumed totaled about \$21,500,000, but the Federalists, who were in the majority, felt that a solidified nation could easily care for this obligation. As a matter of fact, from the moment the Government was stabilized its revenues increased, for the country began to show a prosperity that surprised even the most optimistic.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON drew the law under which the Treasury Department was to be administered and few changes have been necessary in its language, notwithstanding that the receipts and expenditures, and the general business of the establishment, have outgrown all of the early calculations. From tens of millions, revenues and expenditures have grown into hundreds and into thousands of millions. There are various ways of comparing the transactions of the treasury, all of which serve eventually to prove only, by the use of statistics difficult of comprehension, that this important branch of the national administration has simply kept pace with the wonderful development of the country as a whole. Figures, as such, have lost much of their relative meaning. The cost of government at the foundation of the United States was a mere bagatelle, compared with what it is today. When Congress, a few years ago, reached the billion point in annual appropriations, the country literally stood aghast; it is not surprised now, when informed that expenditures in

a single year may exceed ten times this amount. The change is not wholly due to the war. The cost of living and the cost of government had begun to climb rapidly long before 1914.

The treasury, throughout the history of the organized Government of the United States, has, of course, been a center of concentrated interest. Its reports have a very marked bearing on the general industry and business of the country. A favorable treasury statement stimulates, as an unfavorable statement depresses trade. Wall Street and other financial centers keep

Ewing, Thomas Corwin, Howell Cobb, John A. Dix, Salmon P. Chase, Hugh McCulloch, George S. Boutwell, John Sherman, Daniel Manning, Lyman J. Gage, John G. Carlisle, Leslie M. Shaw, George B. Cortelyou, Franklin MacVeagh, and the distinguished incumbent, William G. McAdoo. Mr. McAdoo is charged by law with the management of national finances. He prepares plans for the improvement of the revenue and support of the public credit; he superintends the collection of the revenues, grants warrants for all moneys paid from and into the treasury; controls construction of

without showing serious strain. There are multiplied numbers of employees and machines in the Treasury Building, but the day's work goes on as smoothly in 1918 as it did in 1789.

As there is probably no more important, neither is there a busier or a more interesting establishment than the United States Treasury on earth today. Here is literally gathered, and there is literally distributed, the wealth of the richest nation in the world. Here, for the time being, this wealth is being gathered and distributed with the main end in view of rescuing democracy and civilization from savagery. That magnificent solid piece of classic architecture in Washington, that stupendous structure of granite before which every visitor to the capital stands in awe and admiration, houses a multitude of people daily who bend over their various tasks, from early morning until late at night—in connection and conjunction with it are mints and engraving bureaus, scores of ponderous custom houses, scores of appraisers' offices, hundreds of collectors' offices; flowing into it are streams of money derived from regular and war taxes; stored in its vaults are billions in specie and paper—but its importance at this hour to the people of the United States, and to those with whom they are allied, lies primarily in the fact that all of its resources, activities and possibilities stand for the winning of the war. Its contents, its income and its outgo, would have little meaning at this time for a harried world, if they did not mean, among first considerations, more ships, more supplies and more munitions for those who are fighting the battle of humanity at the front.

THE Treasury Building is not the most attractive in the capital of the United States, nor is it the most imposing. There are points in which it may be excelled in either respect by some of the other structures; but it is among the most impressive. One ponders over the foresight of those who planned on so great a scale, when the country was still in its youth. Robert Mills, at the time United States architect, designed the structure, not only upon graceful but upon liberal lines. It is 510 feet in length and 280 feet in width. On the east front, it has a grand colonnade of 38 Ionic columns, and on each of the other three sides is an Ionic portico. For years, it seemed in dimensions out of proportion to the country, but the country has long since outgrown it. Many of the departments and bureaus of the Treasury Department are now housed in other quarters, while the Treasury Building itself has come in these latter days to be a perfect hive of auditors, accountants and statisticians. Congress, within the last year, has authorized the Secretary of the Treasury, moreover, to construct at the northeast corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Madison Place, "a suitable building for the use of the Treasury Department," with an underground connection with the main edifice. This structure, however, which will cost into the millions, will be detached and separate to all outward appearance and will in no wise affect or detract from the original building.



William G. McAdoo, who will launch the third Liberty Loan

the credit of Congress was at its lowest ebb, would have been impossible. It was he who established, in that year, the Bank of North America. In 1781, he was appointed Superintendent of Finance.

Through the self-sacrifice and tireless devotion of Robert Morris and others, the Confederation managed, in a way, to perform its limited functions and to meet some of its obligations, but, as the years passed on, it was seen that steps which would render "the federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Government

very, that kept the country in a state of fermentation for the greater part of a century would seem to be no longer possible.

The new Government, created by the Constitution of 1787, was inaugurated, nominally, on March 4, really on April 6, 1789, or almost 13 years later than the signing of the Declaration of Independence. George Washington, of Virginia, and John Adams, of Massachusetts, were chosen by the electoral college President and Vice-President, respectively, and the Cabinet announced consisted of Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State; Edmund



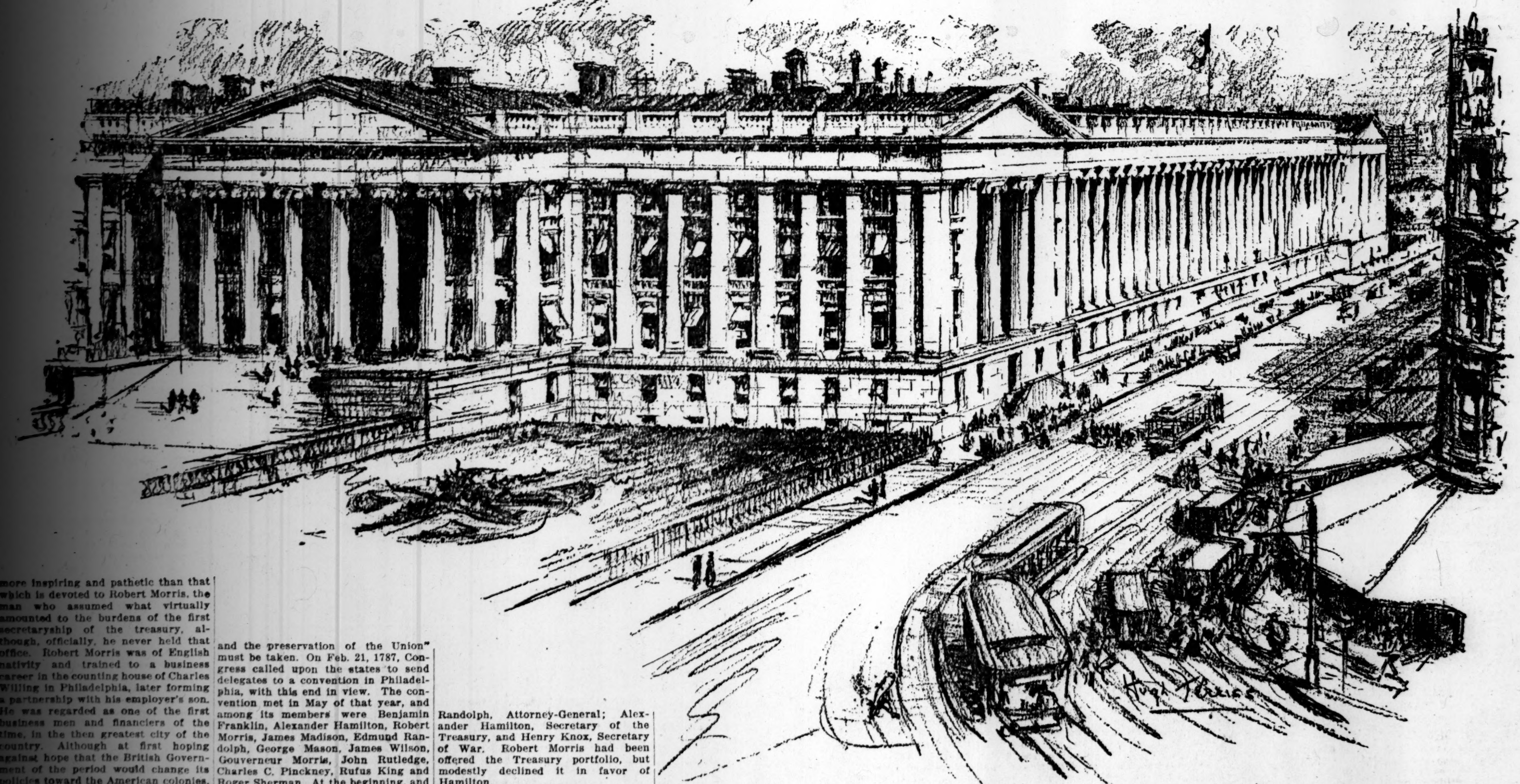
Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury

their gaze focused on the treasury. At its head, from the beginning, have been placed men in whom the country has had a large measure of confidence. Some of them, especially in times of panic, have had stormy experiences. As a rule, they have proved themselves capable directors, and under their guidance the country has come creditably, if not always unscathed, through financial difficulties great and small.

In periods of stress, when business men, as well as the general public, are disposed for the time being to seek and clamor for unusual remedies and dangerous panaceas, the interests of the nation have been subserved frequently by the coolness and steadfastness of secretaries of the treasury. In their number, after Hamilton, may be recalled the names of Oliver Wolcott, Albert Gallatin, Richard Rush, Thomas

public buildings, the coinage and printing of money and the administration of the coast guard service. He is ex-officio chairman of the Federal Reserve Board and of the Federal Farm Loan Board. He is also Director-General of Railroads. He is, in fact, many things not set down here; scarcely a week passes that Congress does not impose upon him the administration of some new trust.

The present Secretary and the country and the world owe to Alexander Hamilton the ability of the treasury of the United States to meet the extraordinary demands that have been made upon it, by reason of the nation's entrance into the Great War. It has only been necessary to expand Hamilton's system, in order to meet all emergencies. Every function of the department, with increased machinery, has been performed, so far,



The United States Treasury Building, at Washington

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

more inspiring and pathetic than that which is devoted to Robert Morris, the man who assumed what virtually amounted to the burdens of the first secretaryship of the treasury, although, officially, he never held that office. Robert Morris was of English nativity and trained to a business career in the counting house of Charles Willing in Philadelphia, later forming a partnership with his employer's son. He was regarded as one of the first business men and financiers of the time, in the then greatest city of the country. Although at first hoping against hope that the British Government of the period would change its policies toward the American colonies, his sympathies went out to the latter. He was strongly opposed to the Stamp Act, and while his business interests

and the preservation of the Union" must be taken. On Feb. 21, 1787, Congress called upon the states to send delegates to a convention in Philadelphia, with this end in view. The convention met in May of that year, and among its members were Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, Robert Morris, James Madison, Edmund Randolph, George Mason, James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris, John Rutledge, Charles C. Pinckney, Rufus King and Roger Sherman. At the beginning, and continuing for some time, there were radical differences of opinion as to the nature of the Government to be estab-

Randolph, Attorney-General; Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, and Henry Knox, Secretary of War. Robert Morris had been offered the Treasury portfolio, but modestly declined it in favor of Hamilton.

It is an interesting fact that Hamilton, like Morris, although born under the British flag, was not native to the

THE HOME FORUM

The Daring of Mortal Mind

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THESE are the days of the exposure of error. Never before has evil been brought to the attention of the world so forcibly and been recognized so universally for what it is, as we see it today, nor has the world ever witnessed such a wholesale denudation of the false methods of the human mind. The smug self-conceit and self-righteousness of the nations of the earth is giving way to fear and uncertainty. It is not that a suspicion should be aroused that the human or carnal mind is not what it has been supposed to be? Has the human mind not proved itself to be without trustworthiness and is it not to blame for all of the deplorable experiences that seem to have happened in the world's history? "Hear O earth," says the prophet Jeremiah, "behold, I will bring evil upon this people, even the fruit of their thoughts, because they have not hearkened unto my words, nor to my law, but rejected it."

It is an awful arraignment of humanity to have to confess that Jeremiah's words have been before the world for so many centuries and still mankind has persistently refused to admit the importance of spiritual or righteous thinking, often declaring it to be impossible to obey the law of God, good, that is, to think and act according to Principle. "There is nothing either good or bad," quotes Mrs. Eddy from Shakespeare, "but thinking makes it so." (Science and Health, p. 11.) Evidently Shakespeare had a viewpoint as regards thinking very much similar to the one Jeremiah expressed, plainly indicating that he too saw the necessity as well as the value of thinking rightly.

Now if there is one thing that men would like to make themselves believe, it is that evil or error is very much a local affair; that one part of the world may be at war while the remainder is at peace. In other words, the human or mortal mind is denying the omnipresence of God, good, by constantly deceiving itself in terms of localities. It is no wonder, therefore, that mortal mind with its belief in a local hell and a local heaven should also try

to make us believe that the world's great conflict is merely a local affair. But the war for democracy is no more confined to a locality than is mathematics; or the kingdom of God, of which Jesus said, it is "within you," or the experience called hell, of which Mrs. Eddy said, "The evil beliefs which originate in mortals are hell." (Science and Health, p. 266.)

So the exposure of mortal mind, alias mortal man, is proving that the great Armageddon is not confined to localities, but is purely mental. It is nothing quite so much as mortal mind's daring fight against exposure, for the methods of the carnal mind cannot endure detection. Whatever reasons may have been advanced for continuing the war, it is now plainly evident that there is certainly one important issue that mortal mind is fighting against, the issue which from the beginning of the world mortal mind has recognized as its invincible enemy, and that is exposure. And exposure of error is always the forerunner of progress. Because of this wholesale detection of the fact that evil is the only basic quality of the human or carnal mind and that the autocracy of human governments is but the awful daring of mortal mind exalting itself so that it may be worshipped in the place of God, the world's war has come to be fought more and more in every human consciousness, and every civilized man and woman is already in the mental conflict on one or the other side of the great issue which is to decide whether a so-called mortal mind or the infinite Mind is to be acknowledged as supreme in our understanding.

Quite naturally, however, a wholesale exposure of evil will seem to make evil greater in human experience than ever before until its unreality and nothingness is apparent. "Marvels, calamities, and sin," says Mrs. Eddy, "will much more abound as truth urges upon mortals its resisted claims; but the awful daring of sin destroys sin, and foreshadows the triumph of truth." (Science and Health, p. 223.)

The daring of mortal mind, there-

fore, is the daring of sin, and should not frighten us, for the greater the daring the less is the strength of mortal mind, knowing its end is near. The human mind was ever a gambler, full of bluff and buncombe, and its bragging noise, when understood through the teaching of Christian Science, is but the heralding of its doom. Love, Spirit, will end the war, or, as Mrs. Eddy says so beautifully: "Love will finally mark the hour of harmony, and spiritualization will follow, for Love is Spirit." (Science and Health, p. 96.)

As humanity perceives more and more the awful unreality of mortal mind's daring, supported only by the deceptive material senses, mankind will turn away from the false and reach out for the true, and thanks to the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," he need not grope in the dark. The way out of the chaos, out of the darkness of mortal, material sense, is God and His Christ, the light of the world, and Christian Science gives us this light, — gives us the understanding that knows no other Mind than God, good, and realizes no other supremacy than divine Love, the Principle of the universe in Science. Deep in the consciousness of every man and woman is more or less of the light of Love. It may seem at times as if the daring of mortal mind would extinguish every ray, but let the spell of mortal mind be broken, its unreal mesmerism discovered through Christian Science, and Love will shine forth into noontime glory, for God will be demonstrably All-in-all, and there will be no dominion left for mortal mind nor its unreal concomitant matter.

"Dreams of sense disappear
As Truth dawns on the sight,
The phantoms of thy fear,
Fleeing before the light."
(Christian Science Hymnal, No. 155.)

Romance

Sweet, oh sweet is thy memory
My birth-place hid in greenery!
My sister, how the days seemed fair
When we
First breathed of France the liberal air

Down there! . . .
Dost thou remember, proud and hoar,
The chateau by the river Dore,
And fairer still, the turret high
Of More.
Whence bells proclaimed to earth and
sky. Day night?

Dost thou remember too the lake
Whose calm the swallows skimmed to
break,
While reeds by zephyrs wooed and won
Would shake,
And sank, his course of glory done,
The sun?
—Chateaubriand (tr. from the French
by Toru Dutt).

Wide horizons beckoning, far beyond the
hill,
Little lazy valleys, sleeping in the vale,
The flock's contented tread
An' trample of the morning wind adown
the open trail.
—H. H. Bashford.

The scenery of the forest and vale
of Pickering in Yorkshire is composed
of two strikingly opposite types,
Gordon Hume says in "The Evolution
of an English Town." "That of perfectly
wild, uncultivated moorlands
broken here and there by wooded
dales, and the rich level pasture lands
that occupy the once marshy district
of the vale. . . . A remarkable effect
can sometimes be seen by those who
are abroad in the early morning from
the hills overlooking the wide valley;
one is at times able to see across the
upper surface of a perfectly level
mist through which the isolated hills
rising from the low ground appear as
islets in a lake, and it requires no
effort of the imagination to conjure
up the aspect of the valley when the
waters of the Derwent were held up
by ice in the remote centuries of the
Ice Age.

"At the top of Wreithan Cliff, the
sound of several peals of bells in the
neighboring villages floats upwards
across the broad pastures, and it seems

The Sonnet and the Critics

the albatross for sustained suspension."

"The sonnet has had many apologists," remarks the same writer further in his discourse. As a matter of fact, it has had nothing else but apologists from Meville and Gascoyne down, Shakespeare himself, we are told, "unlocked his heart" with it; but he had gibes for the "key," even though he came to perceive that he might open the doors of everlasting fame with it.

"Milton, who brought the English sonnet proper into being, had so little respect for his instrument that he could use it for expressing himself 'on the detraction which followed upon my writing certain treatises'; and Wordsworth, who for his part lifted 'the thing' clear out of its Italianic association and set it four-square on English ground past all dispute and for all time, wrote the perpetually quoted lines which, though defensively intended, are stark apology and sheer whimper.

"Scorn not the Sonnet: Critic, you
have frowned,
Mindless of its just honors."

And he goes on to call it not only a "key," but a melody, "a small lute," a "pipe," a gay myrtle leaf, "a glow-worm lamp"; after which "a trumpet" for "soul-animating strains—alas, too few," might perhaps be considered to fall rather flat.

"When the mighty conspire for belittlement, the less powerful are convinced. In all the literature of the subject you will fail to discover ponderable objection or argument which even begins to move the sonnet from its place among the suns of poetry; yet the accent throughout is one of condemnation. . . . Very kindly, and doubtless because he had friends in the business, Watts-Dunton tells us that 'the sonnet form' would seem to have had 'a peculiar fascination for poets of the first class,' and that it has 'drawn' some of the most passionate poets in the world 'as a medium of sincerest utterance'; but beyond this we are vouchsafed no glimmer of the actual truth. And it will be observed that even here the accent is the accent of caution and bland patronage. What is wrong with the sonnet that we should have a sugges-

Kastro is the principal town on the island of Lemnos, and the most well kept and picturesque. It lies on a fertile plain sheltered from cold winds by the surrounding hills. It has a fine promenade, shaded with trees, and dominated at one end by the "Kastro," or castle, from which the town takes its name; the edifice being a medieval Turkish fortress which occupies a commanding position on the summit of a huge rock. On the other side of the castle is the harbor, small, but well protected by a massive artificial breakwater. Students of naval architecture will readily recognize the build of

craft, so characteristic to these waters, which constitutes the bulk of the shipping in the harbor.

There are some hot springs situated, six kilometers from the town. These springs are of ancient origin, and a story is told to the effect that Cleopatra used to visit the baths, which now consist of two rooms cut from the solid rock, with light admitted through holes cut in the roof. The baths themselves are sunk below the level of the floor and are reached by the descent of a few steps from the dressing-rooms. The water, which is peculiarly soft and refreshing, issues in a

constant stream, never varying either in quantity or temperature, through two pipes, one directly into the bath, and the other running into a small stone basin in which the bather is expected to wash before entering the bath. After leaving the bath the bathers rest in the cooling rooms built off a colonnade. The baths are surrounded by beautiful gardens in a valley which is in itself well worth a visit on account of its beauty. There, during the bright moonlight nights of May and June, nightingales may often be heard singing, a fact worthy of note as song birds appear to be rare on these islands.

Denali

writes in "Ten Thousand Miles With a Dog Sled," telling how he saw Mount Denali.

"There is probably no other view of North America's greatest mountain group comparable to that from Lake Minchumina. From almost every other coign of vantage in the interior I had seen it and found it more or less unsatisfying. Only from distant points like the Pedro Dome, or the summit between Rampart and Glen Gulch does the whole mass and uplift of it come into view with dignity and impressiveness. At close range the peaks seem stunted and inconspicuous, their rounded retreating slopes lacking strong lines and decided character. But from the lake the precipitous western face of Denali and Denali's Wife rise sheer, revealed by the level foreground of snow from base to summit. It was, indeed, a glorious scene.

"There stood the master peak, seeming a stupendous wall of rock rising twenty thousand feet to a splendid sharp crest perhaps forty or even fifty miles away; there, a little farther to the south, rose the companion mass, a smaller but still enormous elevation of equally savage inaccessibility; while between them, near the base, little sharp peaks stretched like a corridor of ruined arches from mass to mass. One was struck at once by the simple appropriateness of the native names for these mountains. The master peak is Denali—the great one; the lesser peaks between are the children. And my indignation kindled at the substitution of modern names for these ancient mountain names bestowed immemorially by the original inhabitants of the land. Is it too late to strike Mount McKinley and Mount Foraker from the map? The names were given fifteen or sixteen years ago by one who saw the mountains no nearer than a hundred miles. Is it too late to restore the native names so contemptuously displaced?

"The majesty of the scene grew upon me as I gazed, and presently hand went to camera that some record might be attempted. But alas, for the limitations of photography. . . . The air was yet faintly hazy with thin vapor; the early sun made too acute an angle with the peaks; and the yellow lens screen was left in the sled! . . . When developed some months later the film held absolutely no trace of the mighty mountain that had risen so proudly before it."

"So I got no picture, save the picture indelibly impressed on my memory, of the noblest mountain scene in the whole world, for one does not recall another so great uplift from so low a base. The marshy, flat country that stretches from Minchumina to the mountains cannot be much more than one thousand feet above the sea. Those awful precipices dropping thousands of feet at a leap, those peaks rising serene and everlasting into the highest heaven, the overwhelming size and strength and solidity of their rocky bulk, all this sank into my heart, and there sprang up once again the passionate desire of exploring them, of creeping along their glaciers and up their icy ridges, of penetrating their hidden chambers, inviolate since the beginning of the world, and maybe sealing their ultimate summits and looking down upon all the earth even as they looked down."

On the Picture of the Finding of Moses

This picture does the story express
Of Moses in the bulrushes.
How lively the painter's hand
By colors makes us understand.
This figure is his sister. This
Fine stately lady is no less
A personage than a princess.

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Half-Past-Eight

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To my dear Aunt of those dear days
Of Castle, Giant, Feast and Fight,
When every Forest rang with Fays,
And every Peasant proved a Knight—
How magical those tales you told
Of Talking Birds and Fairy Gold!

You spun those tales at close of day,
With low, soft voice and distant eyes;
For you went with me all the way,
Below the seas and through the skies;
And when the dangers grew too great
You'd bring me back to—half-past-eight!

A little thing it might have seemed—
A tousled nephew, careless, wild,
Agog to hear the dreams you dreamed
Into the heart of one small child;
And yet, dear Aunt, this child now
knows

The debt he owes—the debt he owes!

For still he sees the Magic Wood,
The Sugar Isles and Sails of Foam,
The Princess ever doing good,
The Lost Feet ever turning Home;
And knows, no matter what their fate,
Love brings all back at—half-past-eight!

Sappho

Sappho's fragments are redolent of
flowers; her woven verse, a "rich-red
chlamys" in the sunshine, has a sil-
ver sheen in the moonlight. We hear
the full-throated song of the "her-
ald of the spring, the nightingale;" the
breeze moves the apple boughs, the
wind shakes the oak trees. Her allu-
sions to the "hyacinths, darkening the
ground when trampled under foot of
shepherds;" the "fine, soft bloom of
grass, trodden by the tender feet of
Cretan women as they dance;" or the
"golden pulse growing on the shore"—
all these seem inevitable to one who
has seen the acres of bright flowers
that carpet the islands or the near-by
littoral of the Asian coast. . . . In her
Lesbian orchards the sweet nightingale
is still left hanging "solitary on the
topmost bough upon its very end,"
and there is heard "cool mur-
muring through apple boughs while
slumber floateth down from quivering
leaves."—Francis G. Allinson and Anne
C. E. Allinson.

His Seclusion

Grudge me not the day that has been
spent in seclusion, which yet was not
solitude, since the great sea has been
my companion, and the little sea birds
my friends, and the wind has told me
his secrets, and airy shapes have flit-
ted round my hermitage.—Hawthorne.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH

With Key to
the Scriptures

By
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1918

EDITORIALS

"Everything That We Are and Everything That We Have"

A CERTAIN great French minister of finance, to be explicit no less a man than Colbert, once declared that the winners of a war would be the side which could put down the last louis d'or. It must be admitted, on the other hand, that an extraordinary amount of fighting has been put in by countries in which the louis d'or, or its equivalent, was in the nature of what, if the bull may be permitted, might be described as a *rara avis*. The best known example of this is, of course, Turkey. In Turkish wars, at all events those of the Nineteenth Century and the present, the last piastre has generally been put down quite early in the game, but that has never prevented the Turk from fighting. Indeed the example of Turkey has given rise to a saying perhaps better known even than that of Colbert, namely that no country has ever been prevented from fighting by want of money.

Nevertheless, whether you accept Colbert or Lord Beaconsfield as the more truthful epigrammatist, the fact remains, and it is a fact which nobody would deny, that when you are at war it is more comfortable to be well supplied than not to be. It is not every army that is accustomed to fighting on the resources of the later Ottoman Empire. To the Turk, for instance, his pay was an agreeable incident, when he could get it, but he had to fight all the same whether he got it or not, and with his stoical fatalism, fight he did, and fight well. There are other things, however, more necessary to an army even than its pay. One of these is its food. An army, the great Duke of Marlborough once said, fights on its belly, but this is a sort of fighting which is apt to go slack when the supplies are slack. The Scots moss-trooper could make himself a terror in the Plantagenet days, because his commissariat consisted of a bag of oatmeal and an iron disk. Four centuries later, when the grande noblesse went to war, a mere lieutenant required a trifle of a dozen sumpter-mules to carry his personal baggage, whilst as for the King, he took his theater and his opera company, to say nothing of his hounds, his kitchen, and his cellar with him. These are the variations and extremes of historical illustration. But the fact comes back, in the long run, perilously near to Colbert's epigram. With things at all equal the last louis d'or may spell victory or defeat. In the Augustan age it was said that it won the peace of Utrecht.

The Twentieth Century, in any case, is not the Fourteenth. The age of the moss-trooper is gone by. Seventy-five centimeter guns cost more than long bows, and tanks considerably more than steel morions. So in earlier days, Lord Reading made his trips, in spite of submarines, to and fro on the Atlantic to arrange loans with the bankers of the United States. And so tomorrow will see the launching of the latest of the loans which the Government of the United States needs for the carrying on of the war. When the war is over by no means one of the least interesting chapters to be written, will be, How the war was financed. The tank banks in England will themselves prove a picturesque episode. Starting from London the tanks gradually crawled along the old Roman roads to the great cities, selling bonds as they went, with the most astounding results. In London, when they started, there was not a great deal of enthusiasm. It was the fourth year of the war, and it might have been imagined that the man in the street had already pretty well given all that he could give. Still the London campaign produced almost £3,500,000 taken from the plain man doing his best in the office, the shop, or the factory. Then the tank started north, and it seemed to become a point of honor for each city to beat the one behind it. Birmingham succeeded in beating London by £30,000. This made it imperative on Liverpool to beat Birmingham. As a result Liverpool went better than Birmingham by some £170,000. But the real power of the man in the street was not seen until the tank reached its northern limit, in Glasgow. The Glasgow campaign raised the astounding sum of upwards of £14,000,000, whereupon the tank returned, more or less sarcastically, to London, to give London a chance to show what it could do at a second attempt.

The incident proves what has been so often insisted upon, but what the world is often so long in realizing, namely that it is the millions of little subscriptions that eventually swell the subscription lists. Tomorrow it will be in the power of the people of the United States to outdo anything that has ever been done in the way of floating a loan. Its resources are hardly yet touched, for, as far as it is concerned, only one year of war has passed, whilst the two and a half previous years had been years of immense prosperity and accumulations. Now the country needs a share of the wealth accumulated in these years, and it is the duty of the individual to supply his share. The armies of the United States can not be asked to fight like those of the Turks without pay, and can not be expected to fight like those of the Scots on oatmeal mixed with water. Neither can the mechanics be asked to build tanks and great guns by the disreputable old French system of the *corvée*. Therefore, as honest Iago says, the state must put money in its purse, and it can only put money in its purse as the individual takes it from him. That the individual will take it from him without hesitation can not be doubted. The United States is the richest country in the world, and the youngest of the countries in the war. It might take example from the campaign of the tanks, and, in the present effort, surpass all the nations of the world, as Glasgow surpassed the cities of Great Britain.

If it would set itself such a task, Mr. McDoo's difficulties would be lightened for the future, as there is to be no limit to the subscriptions on the present occasion. Nor would there be anything in the nature of competition in well doing. As a matter of fact competition in well doing

is a good thing, when the well doing is done in the proper spirit, and nobody can question the spirit which would lead the United States, in the present hour of the world's necessity, to come forward and do its share in financing the war, as it is preparing to do its share in fighting the war. The greater and the more successful the present effort, the more the other competitors will rejoice, for they will know that the competition is not one of personal or even of national pride, but is the expression of the determination of the great republic to spend itself, as the rest of the Allies are spending themselves, in order to make the world safe for democracy. "To such a task," as Mr. Wilson said, in the magnificent words of his first war message, delivered to the houses of Congress, on the 2nd of April, 1917, "we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other."

The Political Hotel

IN A popular war play, a German hotel keeper, as far afield as Gibraltar, camouflages himself to an American inquirer as a Swiss. The American guest thereupon reports with a touch of polite cynicism: "Ah! One of that race of born hotel keepers!" The Swiss hotel keeper, however, has often been confused with that equally "born" hotel keeper, his German prototype, for reasons which have come to be well understood since the outbreak of the war. The difficulties which have been created in most allied countries by the "natural" propensity of the German for conducting the modern hostelry, no matter where found, are called vividly to mind by a recent demand in France for what is termed the "nationalization of French hotels." In asking for protective legislation against foreign managers, a syndicate of directors and managers of French hotels pointed out that not only Germans, but Austrians, had established a preponderating influence in the native industry. This syndicate demanded, therefore, that in the future all managers of hotels should be Frenchmen by birth, and that persons of French nationality should be in the majority on all the boards of administrations of hotel companies. If France acts upon these demands it will mean, of course, that the country recognizes that the hotel services of France are bound up with the political welfare of the state.

The political hotel knew no limitations of latitude or longitude. It flourished as well in Cairo as on the Thames, at San Francisco as at Milan. One could enter a pension in Paris and hear as much German spoken there, by the proprietor and guests, as one could hear in the Potsdamer Strasse of Berlin. The German manager or proprietor was as comfortably installed at Victoria, on the Pacific, as at Eastbourne, on the English Channel. No one used to trouble much about the circumstance, or grasped the full portent of these men being in charge of hotels or boarding houses which commanded positions of great strategic value to Germany in case of war. Then one day people's eyes were opened. They beheld the German manager in his true professional light, the clever spy of the world-wide bureau of German military and commercial propaganda, learning the language and the ways, mentally noting the coming and going of men, and laying the foundations, as the protagonist of Pan-Germanic patriotism, for "Der Tag," when the governments and colonial possessions of others would come tumbling down like so many packs of cards.

From the days of the monastic hospitium, dispensing shelter and friendly greeting to the traveler and the stranger, down to our own times, there is nothing, perhaps, to equal this deliberately calculated abuse of the privileges and rights of hospitality. In Greece, hospitium became a part of the structural fabric of civilization, and had its foundations in religion. The traveler was, in fact, under the special protection of Zeus Xenios. The inn, too, has always stood for friendly attention to the comfort of the guest. The law, in fact, has placed the innkeeper under well-defined obligations toward those whom he welcomed within his doors. But today the huge caravanserai frequently replaces the old-time hostelry. The guest is a cipher. Mine Host no longer sits at the table or stands by the door to welcome or to speed the parting guest; he lives for the most part behind the door of his private office, directing but unseen, and probably known to few outside his staff. So long as things go aright for the guest, all is well. If they do not, he no doubt joins with Horace of the "Satires" by berating the unseen manager as "perfidus caupo," while the latter, like Daudet's "Kings in Exile," is perhaps planning and plotting against him and all his kind within the four walls of the hostelry. For him there is "no etymological or social distinction between "hospes" and "hostis," the stranger treated as a guest and as an enemy.

It is not a little disconcerting to think that throughout the wide world the political hotel, or boarding house, has flourished in order, only too often, to sow seeds of discord among men, and to be the hiding place of misguided patriots working for the subjugation of other races under the iron heel of Germany. Doctor Johnson once dilated upon the happiness produced by a good inn, but he might have had a different story to tell could he have conceived of a caravanserai in which a foreign staff, from Boniface himself down to the humblest servant, saw in him merely an object for their secret political machinations.

Italian Regeneration

IN HIS eagerly awaited speech at the opening of the Italian Parliament, the Premier, Signor Orlando, once more placed Italy's cause in the war before the world. He occupied himself less with the economic and material factors of the present situation in Italy than with the defense of his country's national ideals in the great struggle. Behind his instinct of self-preservation has been the passionate desire for the completion of her national unity. But in the effort to guar-

antee her existence as a really free and independent state, it is impossible to lose sight of the immense naval and military difficulties which she has had to confront. With insecure frontiers, she knew that a powerful Austria could force her to abandon Italian territory, and that her coast cities could not be effectively protected against destructive attack. For that reason alone, if for no other, Italians contend that Dalmatia must be made Italian, in order to insure the safety of the mother country. From Venice to Brindisi, the west coast of the Adriatic is flat and open, and whoever dominates its eastern shore, with its magnificent harbors, dominates the entire Adriatic. Color has thus been given, not without apparent justification, to the accusation that Italy has followed an imperialistic policy in the war, and it was natural that Signor Orlando should seek to strip away these charges, and show that Italy has not dressed up aggression in democracy's clothing. To him the Italian war is as much a championship of inalienable human rights against the tyranny of force as a struggle for certain well-defined Italian rights.

Italy has continued her struggle on national shortcomings of every kind. Notwithstanding this, she has been able not only to recover from the defensive, after a signal defeat, but to change it to something like an offensive on the Asiago Plateau. In this remarkable recovery of initiative there is much more than what meets the eye. Italy, indeed, would never have been able to accomplish this triumph but for the regeneration of the Italian people. As a fact, Italy's decision, in 1914, to be neutral was the direct outcome of fifty years of history, and in spite of economic and intellectual slavery to Germany. The Germans had practically bought Italy by the investment of 4,000,000,000 marks in gold in her northern industries. Thus Germany had in the hollow of her hand the nation she knew she could not trust to help in making the world unsafe for democracy, and Italy, though she knew that between honor and dishonor there was no choice, had to wait a whole year before she could enter the war. The country was saturated with German pessimistic thought. Schopenhauer and Nietzsche appeared to have corrupted Italian youth. Everything, from philosophy to agricultural machinery and buttons, was "made in Germany." The paternal system of government of Fichte was openly defended by the Italian Government, which proclaimed to the people that Germany was their real friend, and that they would be bankrupt if German money were withdrawn from the market. Italy was without adequate money, food, munitions, or guns, and very soon German retaliation deprived her of the 4,000,000,000 invested marks and substituted paper money. It is to the credit of Great Britain that, as fast as she could, she sent money to Italy to make up for the gold withdrawn by Germany, as well as steel for ships and guns. Today Italy is a country with an ideal. She has made up for the lack of money, guns and munitions; but her greatest gain has been in the winning of that new conscience that enabled her to withstand the loss of 10,000 men a day on the Piave, and also to rid herself of a corrupt government.

Alexander Hamilton

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, whose services to the United States in the formative period of the Republic were hardly less valuable than those rendered by George Washington, was not popular in his own time, and is not, among the people for whom he helped to prepare a priceless inheritance, a favorite historical character today. Speaking with regard to the general public, few of the great men of the nation are less known; few of them are less appreciated. To form an estimate of Hamilton's services to the young Republic in a single particular, it should be necessary only to say that he was very largely instrumental in bringing the nation safely through shoals similar to those which, nearly a century and a third later, have all but wrecked and engulfed the infant democracy of Russia.

When it is said that Hamilton was never popular, and is far from being a favorite historical character now, it is not to be inferred that his ability as a statesman, or his devotion as a patriot, is unknown or unrecognized. No American of his day, with one possible exception, and certainly no American since his day, with another possible exception, has had a larger measure of national and international renown. It is neither possible nor desirable to consider him in comparison with Washington or Lincoln. He was not of the type of either. His genius did not run parallel with theirs. He was less a leader than a director. He was more respected than liked. He lacked the inspiring influence of the popular idol; he wielded the steady influence of the constructive statesman. Washington had no one within reach who could have taken Hamilton's place. It was Hamilton's task to build and buttress the edifice which the revolution made possible.

Alexander Hamilton stands out in bold relief not only as one of the greatest of Americans, but as one of the most remarkable men in history. With little of the emotional in his nature, his entire career, from the day when, on the Island of Nevis, in the West Indies, he wrote a schoolboy essay that won for him the opportunity of obtaining an education at King's College, New York, to the sad day at Weehawken, N. J., when he discharged his weapon into the air rather than injure his mortal enemy, is filled with dramatic incident. As a youth of seventeen, he harangues a great open-air meeting; as a mere stripling he compels the attention and gains the favor of Washington; he displays ability as a speaker, a politician, and a soldier at a time of life when the average young man is leaving college; he lays the superstructure for the foundation of a centralized democracy; he attacks and confounds men who have had the field all to themselves; he becomes recognized, not only as an able advocate with the tongue, but as an abler opponent with the pen. "His earnestness, sincerity and moral courage," says John Fiske, "were characteristic alike of Puritan and Huguenot," to both of whom he could trace his ancestry. "So great was his genius for organization," adds this historian, "that in many essential respects the American Government is moving today along the lines he was the first to mark out."

Hamilton was no demagogue. He did not inquire into the popularity of the cause he was asked to espouse

or defend before making his decision. In the famous Trespass Act lawsuit he risked all the reputation he had gained by electing to stand for what he conceived to be the right. Whether in private or in public, whether in the service of the country or the service of a client, he took the highest ground and maintained it with equal earnestness, ability, and courage, regardless of the cheers or the jeers of the people.

With the people he was never so popular as many of his inferiors. Frankly, he was not a great believer in the people, and his want of confidence in them was, to a great degree, reciprocated. Yet he would not deny them a single essential right. He would, rather, shield them from themselves. He would restrict their political possibilities, at least for the present. When they could use their wings better he would let them fly. He established himself as a great statesman, as a great economist, as a great financier, as a great lawyer, as an exceptionally intellectual man, but he failed in one particular. He never succeeded in establishing himself in the hearts of the people as did Washington and Lincoln.

Hamilton should be better known, should be more closely studied in this generation. This is something not merely due to the memory of so great a man; it is something which the American citizen owes to his country.

Notes and Comments

ALTHOUGH neutral Spain may not be in the war, the Spaniards are certainly in it. The French have been perfectly well aware that hundreds of Spaniards joined the Foreign Legion, at the beginning of the war; so that Paris was not taken the least bit by surprise when 300 Spanish soldiers paraded in French uniform to receive decorations for valor. The Spanish colony patriotically welcomed them with fiery speeches, while the French loaded them with medals. Three received the reward of the Legion of Honor, and scores the Croix Militaire and the Croix de Guerre. Since, from a strictly legal point of view, the Spanish legionaries have imperiled their nation's neutrality, it will be interesting to know what Berlin will have to say about it; or rather about the fifty-six sinkings of Spanish ships and the fifty-six protests made by Spain, which "friendly" Germany has consistently ignored.

It is all well enough to preserve Central Park, New York, and parks and places in other cities from invasion and desecration and all that, even in behalf of war winning, but, if the United States were as close as are some of the allied countries to the battle line, there would not be much sentimentality over such things. If the war continues long there will not be much sentimentality over such things in the United States.

MR. ARTHUR MEE'S retort to the Admiralty rum brokers who say that no rum has come into Great Britain by license, and that no licenses have been issued since February 23, 1917: Very well, says Mr. Mee; here are the official facts for one port alone:

February—Rum "totally stopped."
March—Crown of Cordova brings 57,000 gallons of rum by license.
April—The Conway and the Sargasso bring 150,000 gallons of rum by license issued in April.
May—The Spheroid and the Serrana bring 161,000 gallons by license issued in May.
June—Crown of Cordova brings 6000 gallons by license issued in April.

I need not bother your readers any more, adds Mr. Mee to the editor of The Daily Chronicle of London. But quite a large number of people hope that Mr. Mee will have no compunction in bothering, and will continue to bother the British public. There are some facts which cannot be repeated too often, and the arrival of the rum ships is among them.

PETTY profiteering on the part of retail dealers in various lines of trade in the United States is attracting increased attention from consumers. Prices of various articles have been repeatedly advanced. In fact, it seems that some dealers think they are justified in advancing prices "as much as the public will stand." The Government has exercised its authority in fixing prices for certain commodities required by it and the industries furnishing war supplies, but the ordinary individual has little or no protection from the profiteer. People who force prices up with no reason other than that they think they need the money, are playing into the hands of the Germans. The more the cost of living is increased the less able are patriotic citizens to buy Liberty bonds, or to help the Government otherwise in winning the war.

THE names of the first families of Missouri, that is, the first to arrive and settle in the territory, are to be preserved on a bronze tablet in the rooms of the Historical Society in Forest Park. They are fairly well preserved now on street signs in the towns and cities of the State. In a reference to the proposed tablet, a St. Louis contemporary speaks of the first arrivals as immigrants who crossed the prairies from the East in wagons. This is hardly the fact. The first arrivals, for the most part, ascended the Mississippi and the Missouri in boats. A great, as well as an adventurous, people were they who accompanied Pierre Liguette Laclede, and later fell in with the undertakings of Pierre Choteau and Joseph Robidoux.

A WORD that is now being heard frequently is the expression "disannex." It is traceable to the Old French *desannexer*, which meant to disunite, to untie or repeal the annexation of, anything. By inference it came to imply the giving or getting back of territory acquired by conquest. In Erskine's "Causes and Consequences of the Present War With France," a pamphlet published in 1797, the author refers to the refusal of France to "disannex" Belgium or any part of conquered French territory. It was because Pitt made the disannexation of Belgium a *sine qua non* of peace that his first negotiation failed in 1796. It will be interesting to watch the application of the word to Germany, for instance, in relation to the inevitable disannexation of the Baltic Provinces and of Alsace-Lorraine.